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TRUMAN SAYS RUSSIA PREPARING FOR WAR

Accuses Soviet Union of fomenting aggression

FREE NATIONS MEETING CHALLENGE

St. Louis, June 10.

President Harry S. Truman bitterly accused Soviet Russia today of preaching peace while "fomenting aggression and preparing for war."

He accused Communist agents of trying "under the cloak of nationalism" to destroy the independence of South East Asia's newly formed free nations.

At the same time, he declared Russia's threat of a third world war is being "offset by the growing strength of the free world" and that the United States is enlisted "for the duration" in the struggle to preserve peace.

The President chose the site for a Jefferson Memorial on the Mississippi River front as the setting for this country's most vigorous answer to the Russian peace propaganda offensive.

The President said the recent Foreign Ministers' conferences in Paris and London dealt with the situation in South East Asia.

"In that area, Communist agents are trying under the cloak of nationalism to destroy the independence of newly formed free nations."

"The governments of these nations," Mr. Truman continued in his address, "are resisting Communist encroachment and subversion to the best of their ability. We are now extending economic and military assistance to these countries to help them create the stability necessary to resist Communist pressure and to promote better conditions of life for their people.—This aid to the countries of South East Asia is designed to make it possible for them to work out their own destinies in co-operation with othe free peoples of the world."

Indictments listed

Mr. Truman's speech bristle with charges against Russia. Several times he mentioned Russia by name as he indicted the Soviet Union for:

1. "Maintaining the largest peacetime armed force in history far greater than it needs for the defence of its own boundaries."

2. Seeking to extend the boundaries of their totalitarian control "by means of infiltration, subversion, propaganda and indirect aggression."

3. Talking Democracy but setting up "dictatorships."

4. Proclaiming national independence but imposing "national slavery."

5. Turning the school children of Eastern Germany "into the same kind of pitiful robots that marched into hopeless battle for Hitler."

"In the five years that have passed since the end of the war, we have been confronted with a new, powerful imperialism," Mr. Truman asserted.

"We had hoped that our wartime ally, the Soviet Union, would join in the efforts of the whole community of nations to build a peaceful world. Instead, the Soviet leaders have been an obstacle to peace."

"At home the Soviet regime is maintaining the largest peacetime armed force in history, far greater than it needs for the defence of its own boundaries. The leaders of the Soviet Union, instead of using their resources to improve the well-being of their people, are diverting a massive share of those resources to the acquisition of further military strength.

"We have tried to dissuade the Soviet leaders from this militaristic course, so unnecessary, so costly to their people, and to ours, so antagonistic to the pursuit of peace.

"After the war we demobilised the bulk of our Army, Navy and Air Force. In the U.S. we put forward proposals to share with the world the development of atomic energy and to prevent the use of the atomic bomb. We urged general disarmament and the creation of United Nations forces. But, despite all those peaceful efforts, Soviet armament has continued to increase."

Reply to Propaganda

Mr. Truman's blunt words were interpreted as part of an all-out counter-offensive against Russia's peace propaganda moves in the cold war.

Mr. Truman, who told his last news conference in Washington that "we are nearer peace than at any time in the last five years," admitted that there is a "long road ahead to peace" and that Americans must not be too complacent.

And he tore into isolationists. He called them "dangerous not only to the cause of peace, but also to our national security."

The President declared of isolationists:

"Peace costs too much, they say. But their policy would permit free nations everywhere to be swallowed up, one by one, and would leave the U.S. alone as the sole defender of freedom."

"Isolationism is the road to war. Worse than that, isolationism is the road to defeat in war."

Most of the American people know this, he said, and "we are not thinking of deserting" our allies.

"Our actions for peace have had the support of the American people without regard to political affiliation," Mr. Truman said. "Our foreign policy has been bipartisan, and I am confident that it will remain bipartisan."

Meeting the Challenge

He went on to say that the free nations are meeting the Soviet challenge.

"We cannot be complacent, because the dangers we confront are many and serious," Mr. Truman added. "On the other hand, we must not become hysterical.

"In all probability we shall be required to make substantial efforts for peace for many years to come. But our situation is strong, our strength is growing. We must remain cool, determined and steady."

Mr. Truman said yesterday that American aid to its allies will not end with the Marshall Plan in 1952.

He praised again today the proposal of Foreign Minister Robert Schuman of France that the coal and steel resources of Western Europe be pooled for the benefit of all.

"This statesmanlike move, and the warm German response to it," he said, "are among the encouraging developments in Europe since the end of the war." The plans, he said, will help end "the age old rivalry between France and Germany and result in a far more peaceful world."—Associated Press.

Canadian MP calls for Pacific Pact

Ottawa, June 10.

Creation of a Pacific defence pact was urged on the Government in the House of Commons yesterday.

Mr. Howard Green, Progressive Conservative Member from Western Canada, suggested that such a pact should include Canada, the United States, Australia and New Zealand.

He also called on the Government for immediate action to provide aid to the forces resisting Communism in the South West Pacific.

He said Canada should announce promptly what it is going to do in this way, and Parliament should include a money vote for the purpose at this session.—Associated Press.

More troops leave in Devonshire

More than 1,400 British troops left Hong Kong yesterday in the troopship, ss. Devonshire—800 of them slated for combat duty in Malaya's anti-bandit campaign.

They are the last Hong Kong garrison troops to leave for Malaya.

In all, more than 3,000 troops from the local garrison have been re-assigned to Malaya in the past three months.

These troops constitute a permanent reduction in Hong Kong.

They were preceded by units of the 26th Gurkha Brigade, which is now relieving its parent division in Malaya.

The other 600 troops on board the Devonshire, consisting of Army, Royal Air Force and Navy personel, are returning to England after their tour of duty in the Far East.

The Weather

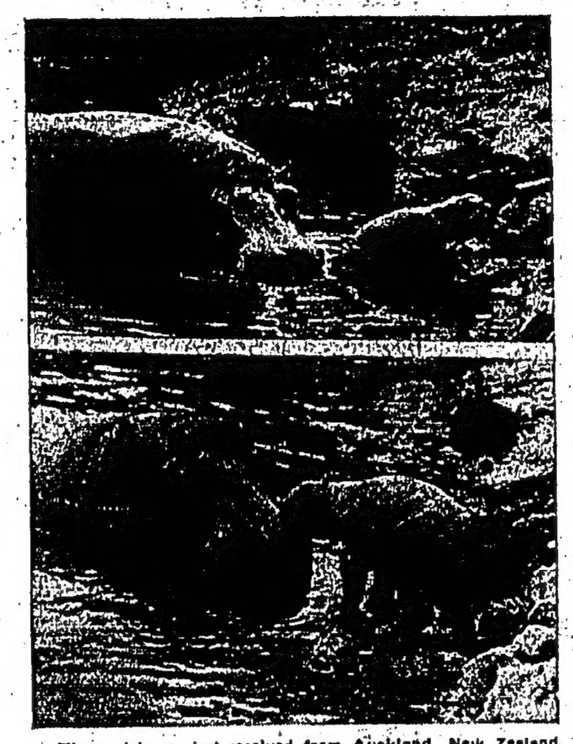
At 0600 GMT (3 p.m. HKST) from a depression over central Indo-China a trough extends Northeastward across Formosa to Honshu. From an anticyclone over central China a ridge of high pressure extends Eastward across the Eastern Sea to Japan.

Today's Forecast:—Fresh ENE winds, strong at times in exposed places, overcast with drizzle and occasional rain, improving during the day.

Yesterday's Weather:—
Maximum: 73.8 deg. Fah.
Minimum: 70.8 deg. Fah.
Sunshine: Nil.
Rainfall: 30.2 mm.=1.19 ins. Total since Jan. 1—716.5 mm.=28.12 ins. as against an average of 699.1 mm.=27.51 ins.

	Readings at 10 a.m.	4 p.m.
Baro. at m.s.l.	1011.6	1010.6 m.b.
Dry Bulb	74.8°	73.2 deg. F.
Rel. Humidity	88	96 %
Dew Point	70	71 deg. F.
Wind Direction	ENE	ENE
Wind Force	1B	1B knots

Father's out of the picture



These pictures, just received from Auckland, New Zealand, show the Auckland Zoo's new baby hippopotamus, two days old when these pictures were made. The two feet six inches long baby already draws large crowds to the Zoo. No one knows yet whether the youngster is male or female, so it has not yet been named. Downstream, behind a steel grid, the father fusses and bellows in his pool, but his roars are completely ignored by the mother and child.—(AP photos).

More British ships leaving for Shanghai

British ships totalling more than 10,000 gross tons are due to leave for Shanghai in the next two days.

None of the vessels is carrying passengers, and most are handling light cargo—primarily medical supplies, industrial chemicals and paper.

The 3,300-ton ss. Mausang, which left Hong Kong yesterday for Shanghai is making her second attempt to break the Nationalist's blockade of that port within two weeks.

The Jardine and Matheson Company vessel was the first ship to enter Shanghai since the Nationalist evacuation of the Chusan Islands a month ago.

The British ships, Lady Wolmer, Colon, Tsinan and Jeep Hee are momentarily expected to leave port—three of the ships making their first trips to Shanghai since 1949.

Shipping circles confirmed yesterday the widespread rumour that Nationalist warships have completely evacuated the Yangtse River area — leaving Shanghai wide open to foreign commerce.

Reports from the masters of the Mausang and the Tsinan, which broke the blockade last week, indicated that with the exception of lack of marine signal devices in the Yangtse there were apparently no obstacles to the resumption of full-scale shipping to the trade-starved Chinese city.

Shanghai officials royally welcomed the first two British ships into their port last week—indicating to officials here that they are willing to fully co-operate in mutual trade.

American ship

An American shipping company plans to send one of its 8,000-ton merchant ships into Shanghai within the month, it was reliably reported yesterday.

British warships are still conducting routine patrols off the mouth of the Yangtse, and it is understood that all merchant ships intending to enter territorial waters are free to receive "advice" from these warships on the presence of any Nationalist warships in the area.

Danger of mines in the Yangtse is now felt to be relatively small—if there ever were mines in the river—and no special precautions are being taken by the ships for mine protection.

The same is also true of the port of Swatow. Previous reports indicating that the ss. Ebonol, which was sunk off Swatow two weeks ago, had hit a mine were generally discounted in Hong Kong yesterday.

The ship is believed to have been sunk by an internal explosion.

Many intending passengers for Shanghai have been disappointed during the past few days when they attempted to book passage on Shanghai-bound ships.

The shipping companies, though confident of little difficulty in entering Shanghai successfully, have so far put an effective ban on passenger travel.

This ban will be lifted in a few weeks if Shanghai trade goes on without incident, however, informed sources told the "Sunday Herald".

NY ruling on Chinese assets

New York, June 10.

State Supreme Court Justice Edward R. Kock ruled yesterday that the Chinese Communist Government has no legal status in the United States.

The ruling was made in a suit to determine the ownership of $791,122. The Chase National Bank brought the action to determine who should have the money which was frozen last January.

The bank said that it had on deposit $732,829 in the name of the directorate general of Postal Remittances and Savings Bank and $58,293 in the name of the Chinese Postal Remittances and Savings Bank. Both were Chinese Nationalist banks.

Justice Kock ruled that the Communists could not have the money because the United States Government had not recognized the Chinese Red regime.—Associated Press.

SIX BRITISH SOLDIERS KILLED IN MALAYA

Singapore, June 10.

Six British soldiers were killed and three wounded today when their patrol was attacked by 30 terrorists in the Ampang area of Malaya near Ipoh.

One bandit was killed.

Terrorists killed three constables and wounded another in the Segamat area of Johore yesterday, adds Reuter.

The police claim to have killed two guerillas.—United Press and Reuter.

U.S. to supply equipment for campaign in Malaya

London, June 9.

The U.S. has promised to give Britain military equipment to help beat the Reds in Malaya, special sources said today.

Chinese-speaking American technicians are also likely to be provided so that the British authorities can try to restore more effective contacts with Malaya's big Chinese population.

The official sources said the moves are part of a big new offensive Britain is planning to win back control of her rich dollar earning Far Eastern possession.

The American help is expected to come out of the mutual defence assistance programme which, with Congressional approval, would give U.S.$1,222,500,000 to Near and Far Eastern countries fighting Communism.

The amount of equipment—it would not be actual arms—the U.S. is said to have promised runs to around US$3,000,000 in value.

Indo-China, Korea, the Philippines are other Asian countries which are to be given American help.

The British plea for help was made late in April when Mr. Robert A. Allen, chief of the American Economic Mission in the Far East, passed through London on his way to Washington.

Mr. Allen has been advising the administration on what technical aid might be given to help develop South East Asia and to protect it from the advance of Communism.

Failure of past British drives to beat down Malaya's guerillas is one of the biggest imperial headaches.

New action needed

The London weekly "Economist" wrote that the position in Malaya would be worse than ever if the visits of the Defence Minister, Mr. John Strachey, and the Colonial Secretary, Mr. James Griffiths, is not followed by new action, adds Reuter.

"Both Ministers had been at pains to make reassuring statements. What is needed now is for them to carry the Cabinet with them on their return, and to turn words into deeds," the "Economist" said.

It had been one of the most remarkable features of the emergency in Malaya that the constant attacks of the Communists had entirely failed to make any serious inroads on its economy, which accounts for a fifth of the sterling area's dollar earnings.

"This immunity cannot be expected to continue, even if the pressure from the Communists grows no greater," the "Economist" added.

"Output would almost certainly decline very sharply even if conditions became only a little worse than they are now."

The Colonial Secretary, Mr. James Griffiths, who arrived in Karachi last night on his way back to Britain from Singapore, said that the overwhelming mass of the people in Malaya are in support of the Government's campaign against the terrorists.

He cordially welcomed the assistance offered by Australia, which he described as "the only specific offer so far." He refused to elaborate on his statement.

Asked whether Britain had approached any other Commonwealth country for aid in the Malaya campaign, Mr. Griffiths said that they had not suggested help to any country.

"We leave it to the initiative of each country," he said, adding "Any help that is offered by any Commonwealth country we will be grateful for and will utilise."—Associated Press and Reuter.

Crew refuse to sail for Swatow

Trouble broke out in the ss. Argos Hill yesterday morning when the crew were told by the master of the ship that she would sail for Swatow on Monday.

The men refused to sail for Swatow because of the danger of Nationalist shelling, it was reported.

Police assistance had to be called in, and 10 members of the crew, eight of them Indians and two of unidentified nationality, were taken away in police custody.

The police last night declined to confirm or deny the report.

The ss. Argos Hill arrived from Karachi on Thursday, and is tied up in Kowloon Bay. Her owners are reported to be the Trinity Steamship Company.

TROUBLE IN BOMBAY

Bombay, India, June 10.

Three hundred armed police yesterday broke up an attempt by 1,500 dockside workers to storm the Bombay dock area.

Many persons were reported injured. Six were arrested. Police said the trouble grew out of workers' demands for a two-month wage bonus.—Associated Press.

SLIM IN SINGAPORE

Singapore, June 10.

Field-Marshal Sir William Slim, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, arrived here today by air from Colombo. He leaves for Australia on Monday.

Field-Marshal Slim is studying the defence needs in the Near and Far East.—Reuter.

Nationalist ex-officers invited to Japan

A number of former Nationalist military officers in retirement in Hong Kong have been invited to go to Japan for active or advisory roles in the fight against Communism, the "Sunday Herald" learned yesterday.

The invitations, it was learned, came indirectly from SCAP through Japanese channels. The recipients are Nationalist officers formerly educated in Japan.

One of the officers who has received an invitation was said to be General Hsu Chung-chi, graduate of the Japanese Military Academy, and one of Sun Yat-sen's close supporters in the Chinese Revolution against the Manchus.

General Hsu is at present living in retirement in Kowloon Tong.

Anti-Red measures in Japan

Tokyo, June 10.

The Japanese Police at Yokosuka, multi-million dollar naval base, 30 miles South of Tokyo, today notified the local chapter of the Communist Party that the ban on demonstrations would be extended indefinitely.

They also told the Communists that display of the red flag would be prohibited.

A Navy spokesman said the public rally ban applied to everybody but since the Communists were the most likely to hold one they were informed first.

Tokyo Police raided the home of a Communist cell leader, Hidetaro Ikeda, and seized anti-occupation leaflets and jailed Ikeda for anti-occupation acts. This brought to seven the number of Communists arrested since Wednesday morning.

The Police also raided the office of the Red publication, Shin Sumida, with the intention of arresting editor Toichi Iizuka but Iizuka had fled. Warrants for a total of six Communists—three in Osaka and three in Tokyo—were issued on charges of distributing anti-American propaganda.

The Education Minister, Mr. Teiyu Amano, today warned that leftist students staging strikes against the occupation faced expulsion.—United Press.

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MACAO POLICE RELEASE AIR PIRACY SUSPECT

Detained by the Macao police for nearly two years, a Chinese youth accused of implication in the first air piracy attempt in the history of aviation, has been released, the "Sunday Herald" learned yesterday.

Wong Yu, sole survivor of the Catalina flying-boat crash on July 16, 1948, off Macao in which 26 lives were lost, had been held on allegations that he was one of the conspirators who planned the piracy.

Wong Yu, suspected of being one of the pirates who caused the crash of a Hong Kong Catalina flying-boat and who has now been released. The picture was taken in hospital at Macao shortly after the crash, of which Wong was the only survivor.

Among the 26 killed were the pilot, Captain D.W. Cramer, first officer, Mr. K. S. McDuff, flight hostess, Miss De da Costa, and Mr. R.L. Frost, then Traffic Manager of Cathay Pacific Airways.

The plane, chartered by Macao Air Transport, was on its return flight to Hong Kong when the crash occurred about five minutes after taking off.

The Macao authorities wanted Wong Yu, to be tried in Hong Kong, but the British authorities, after studying the Portuguese official recording of the investigations, declined to apply for the extradition of Wong Yu.

An official statement said that the Hong Kong Government was advised that no admissible evidence existed which would permit the trial of the man in Hong Kong.

The Macao authorities claimed that they had obtained a confession from Wong Yu regarding his part in the conspiracy. But because there was no Portuguese law governing air piracies no formal charge was preferred against Wong.

Bullets found

The Portuguese report on the investigation claimed that Wong's statement indicated his association with three other men (also killed in the crash) who had plotted to board the aircraft with the intention of robbing the passengers.

An official report on the crash by Mr. A.J.R. Moss, Hong Kong's Director of Civil Aviation and Inspector of Accidents, confirmed the theory that the plane crashed as a result of an attempt to forcibly seize control of the aircraft by some of the passengers.

Three bullets and two exploded shell cases were found in the wreckage of the plane. The report concluded that the crash must be attributed to sudden loss of control by the pilot as a result of being incapacitated by an armed passenger.

Unconfirmed reports had stated that bullet wounds were found in the bodies of some of the crew.

The would-be pirates, added the reports, planned to rob one or two rich passengers. The plot was to force the pilot to land at some point in the Pearl River delta and there to strip the passengers of their valuables and money.

One theory was that the pilot resisted the hold-up and as a result one of the conspirators opened fire.

Recruiting of Taiwanese postponed

The Nationalist regime in Taiwan has temporarily shelved its plan to recruit 35,000 Taiwanese for military service, it was reliably learned in Hong Kong last night.

The "Sunday Herald" source said that the Nationalists are apprehensive that the placing of arms in the hands of Taiwanese might encourage a revolt against the Nationalists.

The Nationalists have found that the Taiwanese cannot be handled easily.

On January 21 and 20, some 4,500 Taiwanese conscripts revolted in protest against lack of sanitary facilities, proper housing accommodation and proper cooking utensils in the military camps.

Only when the affair threatened to become serious did the Nationalists provide the necessary funds to improve conditions.

Since then no further campaigns for Taiwanese recruits have been carried out.

The official reason was the lack of housing facilities.

Banditry on Tibet border

Lucknow, June 10.

The Government of the Northern Indian State of the United Provinces has reiterated its determination to guard the 125-mile border with Tibet against "incursions by lawless elements."

A spokesman said that the Government had decided to arm the civil population of the border district of Almora in view of the activities of lawless elements across the Tibetan border which caused "great loss and suffering" to trading caravans.

"The incursions, however, have no political complexions. Criminal gangs, mostly Dacoits and robbers are creating the trouble," the spokesman said. He said that the weapons used by the gangs were crude. They did not seem to have modern weapons.

India has announced the tightening of security measures along the Tibet border due to incursions of elements which created panic in the border district of Almora.—Reuter.

Records of Prize Court actions

The Supreme Court yesterday granted a formal application by the Crown for reconstituting records of Prize Court actions—cases heard after the start of the war in Europe—which were lost or destroyed during the Japanese occupation.

The Acting Chief Justice, Mr. E. H. Williams, made an order for a notice of motion of the actions in question to be published in several newspapers for the benefit of the interested parties.

The application was put forward by Mr. A. Lobsdale, Crown Counsel.

The many actions concerned were instituted in 1939, 1940 and 1941 up to the outbreak of hostilities in the Colony. The records of the Prize Court were lost during the Japanese occupation, but were subsequently reconstituted on the basis of the affidavits filed.

The Crown was granted leave to continue the said actions in Prize by a 14-day notice of motion to be published in the "South China Morning Post" and the "China Mail" and in two Chinese-language papers, the "Wah Kiu Yat Po" and the "Kung Sheung Yat Po."

The monies paid into Court in respect of the actions in Prize up to December 26, 1941, are deemed to be $500,000. Any payments out of the Court from such a fund to the Proper Officer of the Crown are to be subject to an undertaking that, should the money be less than $500,000, the Officer of the Crown will undertake to pay the amount short.

Personalia

Mr. Reginald Noble, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Hong Kong, will address the Hong Kong Rotary Club on Tuesday at the Hong Kong Hotel. His subject will be "More About Money."

Among those who left Hong Kong for Singapore yesterday by BOAC were Mrs. B. D. Edwards, Mrs. D. Gock Sui-choy, Mrs. G. E. Hampton, Mrs. C. Banks, Major F. R. Greenwood, Major L. D. Cowley, Major C. Rea, Captain P.J.D.A. Costerbin, Captain A. Furiner, Sergeant N.J.H. Gale, Messrs. P. G. Fitzherbert, B. H. Green, Wong Fak-yip, K. Goulding, A. J. MacFadzean, Siok Hock-lim, K. K. Rajchaudhuri, E. J. Forbes, Cheng Yiap-chung and M. Igle-Heart.

Departures for Japan by BOAC yesterday included H. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. June Sang, S. R. W. Shaw, F. M. Ide, Mr. and Mrs. P. Martin, Miss M. Visser, Mrs. P. Cochrane, H. N. Isfahani, A. A. Kotchek, H. S. Khecht, T. Sawai and H. L. Wiren.

Mr. A. C. Offenbert, former representative for South China in Hong Kong of Royal Inter-Ocean Lines, will leave the Colony today by the ms. Tjitjalengka on his way to Australia.

Mrs. Pierre Salade, accompanied by her son and daughter, will leave today for Jakarta by the ms. Tjitjalengka. She is the wife of the French Consul-General at Jakarta.

Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Carroll and their daughter will board the ms. Tjitjalengka today for Sourabhya. Mr. Carroll is the Managing Director of Hong Kong Bottlers Federal Inc. USA (Coco-Cola). They are making a round trip to Bali.

The President of the Civil Air Transport, Incorporated, Major-General Claire L. Chennault, and his wife returned here from Taipeh by the CAT, Inc., yesterday.

The Chennaults left for Taipeh on Wednesday.

Mr. Hong Li-wu, former Chinese Nationalist Education Minister, arrived from Taipeh by the CAT, Inc., yesterday.

Mr. Hong who has no official status in the Nationalist Government at the moment said that he is here visiting his parents.

LOCAL ESTATES

Local estate valued at $3,700 was left by a woman who went overboard in the Indian Ocean from board the ss. Asian on December 26, 1943.

The deceased, Alice Lim Elvidge (also known as Alice Lim), was lately of 13 Bow Street, Calcutta.

The Supreme Court Probates Registry has granted an application by Mr. J.M. Hull, solicitor, for resealing the original copy of the letters of administration of the estate.

James Ferguson Peacock, late of 65 Iddesleigh Road, Bournemouth, Hampshire, who died at 43 St. Alban's Avenue, Bournemouth, on July 10, 1949, left local estate valued at $113,300.

An application by Mr. C. D. Slade, barrister-at-law, on behalf of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, Hong Kong (Trustee) Limited, for resealing certified copy of probate of will has been granted.

Local estate valued at $15,000 was left by Ernest Lee Allen, of 23 Albemarle Avenue, Rose Bay, New South Wales, Australia, who died at Darlinghurst, Sydney, on September 2, 1949.

Mr. T. J. Armstrong, solicitor, who made a petition for resealing exemplification of probate of will, has had his petition granted.

Local estate valued at $15,300 was left by Tosca Marion Barnes late of "Marlow," Sandbanks Road, Parkstone, Dorset, who died on October 5, 1949, at Alderney Isolation Hospital, Poole.

An application by P. V. Reveley, electrical engineer, for resealing certified copy of letters of administration of the estate has been granted.

Another application, made by Mr. Slade for resealing certified copy of confirmation of the estate's executor, was granted in respect of Phyllis Caroline Flint. The deceased, who died on June 17, 1942, at her home, Hurst Grange, at Victoria Place, Stirling, left local estate valued at $6,100.

Court Brevities

Explaining that he was under the influence of liquor when he committed the offence, Kwan Wai-ching, Shamshuipo Barracks foreman, charged with committing a public mischief, was fined $50 and bound over in $200 for a year by Mr. James Wicks at Kowloon yesterday.

Inspector J. Orem told the Court that on Friday night, defendant went up to a woman at the corner of Jordan Road and Shanghai Street and told her that he was detective. He was unable to show her his identification card. He then was alleged to have touched her.

Defendant boarded a bus and was followed by complainant and her friend to Shamshuipo where he was taken to the station.

Sentence of 15 months' hard labour was imposed on Chan Ping-put, aged 20, by Mr. James Wicks at Kowloon yesterday for the theft of a wallet containing 30 cents from a pedestrian in Nathan Road near Shantung Street on Thursday.

Defendant, who had two previous convictions, was seen by two detectives to the act of extracting the wallet. Chan was alleged to have thrown the wallet into the gutter which complainant was unaware of the theft was carrying.

An 18-year-old stowaway, Fukui Nobuichi, who arrived here on Thursday by the ms. Inverbank from Kobe, was ordered recommitted seven days by Mr. Wicks at Kowloon yesterday.

Pleading guilty to charges of attempted larceny from the person and returning from banishment, 17-year-old Tong Chak-po who went to prison for a year by Mr. W. A. Blair-Kerr at Kowloon yesterday.

Tong, who had three previous convictions, was alleged to have attempted to steal a fountain pen from a pedestrian in Nathan Road last Tuesday. On the attempted larceny charge he received six months and 12 months on the breach of deportation order, sentences to run concurrently.

On a charge of larceny by finding, he already serving another part of a honeymoon, Tam Fuk was fined $50 by Mr. James Wicks at Kowloon yesterday. Defendant, who said that he picked up the engine part in Tonkin Street on Friday, was arrested by a detective in Kimberley Street.

Chief Inspector R. Hill said that the police were not taking a serious view of the case.

Four Canton travelling traders, Lo Wai-chun, Cheung Leung-wai and Chiang Yiu-wah were fined $10 each by Mr. Wicks at Kowloon yesterday when they pleaded guilty to a charge of importing rice without a permit. Defendants said they had come to Hong Kong to see the Dragon Boat Festival and were taking the outward bound train from Kowloon Station on Friday.

Correspondence

The Editor takes no responsibility for views expressed in letters by correspondents, and do no think himself bound to agree with them.

BROWN BREAD

Sir,—I thank you very much for having published my letter re brown bread. I am extremely pleased to state that the letter has already achieved its main objective, in so far as genuine wholewheat bread has meanwhile been introduced on the local market. Moreover, steps are also being taken for the importation of rye and whole-wheat flour to the Colony, in sufficient quantities to enable local bakers to provide real rye and whole-wheat bread to all residents who wish to consume such bread.

I am also indebted to your correspondent Mr. Bathe for having shown so much interest in this question and for having further underlined the paramount importance of bread as a nutriment. I appreciate his scientific approach to this problem. However, while I am in full agreement with him on most points, there nevertheless remains a divergence in our views in respect of some fundamental issues.

I readily admit that "enriched bread" represents a marked step forward when compared with ordinary white bread. Moreover, I am prepared to accept it as the best solution, so far, in cases where a person for some reason such as digestive disturbances convalescence, etc., cannot properly digest brown bread. But I maintain that every sound person, with normal digestion, should mainly consume real brown bread, as the proverbial "staff of life." This does not mean, of course that we should not use white flour for such secondary purposes as for toast bread, cakes etc. and why not occasionally also as a substitute for brown bread.

All living things require approximately the same range of chemical nutritional elements. Plants, taking these elements from air, water and soil, convert them into forms in which they are available as food for animals. Plants vary widely according to the conditions of soil, climate, light etc., under which they grow, while animals similarly differ owing to their methods of obtaining food, their abilities to digest certain forms of food and their instincts by which they select the forms they can best use.

All these differences would make it appear that different species of plants and animals have entirely different food requirements. But science has revealed that, in spite of all these apparent differences, there is a remarkable similarity of the basic chemical and nutritional elements without which no form of life can be properly maintained.

Grains, like all seeds, contain all these basic elements, which are needed for the growth of the seedling plant. But these elements are not equally distributed in all parts of the grain and in milling white flour, the vitamin- and mineral-rich outer layers of the grain are being discarded and only the fuel supply used, which is provided for the seedling after its tiny roots are formed but before the green leaves are large enough to create its own fuel supply.

Milling of white flour is only one of the many ways of processing, refining and preserving food, which modern society has devised in order to make foodstuffs more palatable, easier to eat, to preserve them between crop seasons or to ship them long distances etc. Unfortunately many of the vital elements, essential to life and health, have been lost or destroyed in this effort, thus creating the modern problem of dietary deficiencies.

To remedy this state of affairs we should, in my opinion, as far possible, endeavour to revert to such natural, complete foodstuffs as whole-wheat and rye bread, at the same time trying to overcome certain disadvantages connected with their use. It would, for instance, be desirable to have whole grain milled locally and distributed promptly to nearby consumers. Dry whole grains are easy to preserve from one harvest to another, as long as they are not ground into flour, but once the protective outer coating has been destroyed by grinding the flour is easily spoiled, especially in a hot climate.

I still maintain that there is little sense in discarding the healthy nutritious and vital elements in the 25-30 per cent of the wheat which is lost in the milling of white flour. If the annual world crop of wheat is estimated at 160,000,000 tons—a conservative figure—these foodstuffs destined for human consumption would represent a ton or more than 40,000,000 tons per annum, which shows what amazing proportions this waste is assuming.

Even if we try by artificial means to reintroduce this or that vitamin or mineral into the diet, we will never succeed in matching the complete whole-wheat bread. Mr. Bathe mentions only Vitamin B but what about all the other vitamins and other known and unknown essential nutritive elements discarded in the milling process? Considering that the list of known nutritional essentials during the last few decades has increased from half a dozen to about nine or twelve, such a task appears to be quite a mighty one. Here, I think, is a few words for the benefit of those who are known as "experts in favour of brown bread." I believe any person with a tolerably unperverted mind will readily see the merits of genuine whole-wheat and rye bread as against any artificially enriched white bread, as it gives a fair chance of choosing between the two. But until now all residents of the Colony have actually been compelled to consume devitalised bread, whether they liked it or not, since no other bread has been available here.

Apologizing for having encroached so much on your valuable space, and thanking you once more.

Yours faithfully
F. B.

ANTI-T.B. CAMPAIGN

Sir,—T.B. is still seriously threatening the Colony, as seen in the broadcast over Radio Hong Kong sometime ago by His Excellency the Governor, warning that according to statistics, one-seventh of the total population here is the unfortunate victim of this dreadful and fatal disease.

In the broadcast, the Governor strongly appealed to the public for free donations towards this campaign. Quick reactions were shown by public-spirited citizens in the form of offering monetary subscriptions to the local Anti-T.B. Organisation, directly and indirectly. But, the total sum received thus far, as published in the local dailies, is still too small when compared with the seriousness of the horrible thing, T.B.

In support of this campaign and in order to help the Organisation to suppress the disease effectively at an earlier date, we citizens are obliged to offer donations continuously, not once for all.

As an inducement to the public to take part in this campaign, I would like to suggest that the Organisation try to see their way to consider with the Government the feasibility of issuing "Anti-T.B. lottery tickets" periodically at say fifty cents or one dollar each, which will certainly suit everybody's purse. One half of the proceeds thus realised will go to the Organisation, and other half will be distributed among the lottery winners in a manner similar to that adopted by the Hong Kong Jockey Club.

To do good is the most happy thing.

Yours etc.,
HURRY-UP

Chinese vessel missing after sailing for Hoihow

Shipping circles are concerned over the Chinese motor vessel Sheou Lung as no news has been received from the vessel or from Hoihow, for which port the ship left Hong Kong nine days ago.

The vessel, the first ship to sail for Hoihow from Hong Kong after the occupation of Hainan by Chinese Communist forces, left Hong Kong on June 1 carrying 100 tons of cotton piece goods and daily necessities.

The voyage from Hong Kong to Hoihow usually takes only two days, it was pointed out by shipping circles here, who added that the 200-ton vessel might have encountered a strong cross-wind in Luichow Strait and sunk.

The possibility that the vessel might have been intercepted by the Nationalists and taken to Taiwan was also not ruled out although the Company chartering the vessel had arranged with the Nationalist Navy before the departure of the Sheou Lung from Hong Kong to have the vessel escorted by a Nationalist naval launch, according to the same circles.

Earlier reports stated that the Sheou Lung would fly the Nationalist flag while she was sailing in international waters, and would fly the Communist flag of five stars on a red background when she entered Chinese territorial waters.

The same reports also stated that the Sheou Lung would not take the normal course to Hoihow but would sail on a more Southerly route.

Pearl River area quiet

Meanwhile, reports that Nationalist warships were still patrolling in the Pearl River Estuary after the evacuation of the Lap Sap Mei Islands could not be confirmed yesterday.

Latest arrivals from that area reported that all was quiet and not a single warship was seen in the vicinity.

They also reported that Communist vessels, including several large-sized converted transports, have been seen recently bringing supplies to Lap Sap Mei Island and the nearby smaller islands.

The "Wah Kiu Yat Po," in a report from Macao yesterday said that an unnamed British vessel not on regular runs between Hong Kong and Macao was almost hit by shells from a Nationalist warship near Chung Chau Shih Island, about 10 miles South East of Macao.

Two other small craft, according to the same report, had to return to Macao when they were sighted by Nationalist warships off Macao and fired at. The two vessels, which were bringing fresh fish from Macao to Hong Kong, escaped undamaged.

Up to a late hour yesterday, the report could not be confirmed either by the Royal Navy or by the Marine Office here.

Reminders

Today

Toc H chamber concert, 50, Macdonnell Road, 8.30 p.m.
Armchair Group meeting, European YMCA, talk by Mr McLaughlin, 8.45 p.m.
Nine Dragons Services Club, film show, 8 p.m.
HK Art Club, sketching party at Clearwater Bay Road, members to assemble at Jordan Road Vehicular ferry, 10.30 a.m.
Armchair Group (European YMCA) meeting, talk on "Relevance of School Leaving Age" by Mr. J. McLaughlin, 8.45 p.m.

Coming events

TOMORROW

Union Jack Club, tombola, 7.30 p.m.
European YMCA, Whist Drive, 8 p.m.
China Underwriters, Ltd., annual general meeting, 4A, Des Voeux Road, Central, 12 noon
HK Singers rehearsal, St. John's Cathedral hall, 5.30 p.m.

TUESDAY

HK Rotary Club luncheon, talk on "More about money" by Mr. K. Noble 12.30 p.m.
Nine Dragons Services Club Whist Drive, with Cash Prizes, 8 p.m.; Dance, 8 p.m.
Cheero Services Club, whist drive, 8 p.m.
Bridge Drive, European YMCA, 8 p.m.

WEDNESDAY

Toc H meeting, 50 Macdonnell Road, 8.30 p.m.
Women's Section, European YMCA, whist morning, 10 a.m.
Union Jack Club, whist drive, 7.45 p.m.
Nine Dragons Services Club, film "Code of the West", 8.30 p.m.

C & W School of Engineering

The Cable and Wireless School of Engineering was opened on June 8 by Sir Stanley Angwin, Chairman of Cable and Wireless, Limited.

From 1870 to 1919 the Eastern Telegraph Company's cable men were trained at Porthcurno near Land's End in Cornwall. Then the school was moved to London.

On June 8, Sir Stanley Angwin, Chairman of Cable and Wireless, Limited, re-opened the old school at the centre of the 155,000-mile British cable network.

The old school has a new name, Cable and Wireless School of Engineering, and a new generation of students but they will foster the old tradition which led the way in the development of world communications and contributed so much to their maintenance through two world wars.

This great occasion falls within a few weeks of the centenary on August 28 of the laying by British enterprise of the first international submarine cable between England and France.

Whereas in the early days telegrams came from London to Hong Kong with as many as 13 separate hand transmissions, now London transmits automatically and almost instantaneously through all those stations direct to Hong Kong, without any hand operating except in London.

It is the training of men in the use and operation of this modern equipment which is now being undertaken at Porthcurno rather than in the hand manipulation of years ago.

Promotion for Bill Colledge

Mr. W. Colledge, Revenue Inspector at Kai Tak, will be promoted to Senior Revenue Inspector shortly.

Mr. Colledge, who is one of the Colony's leading cricketers, will be stationed at the Kowloon Revenue Office at Tsimshatsui beginning tomorrow.

During his seven-months' stay at Kai Tak, Mr. Colledge discovered two major opium smuggling cases which rank among the greatest in the Colony's history.

One of the discoveries he made was about half a ton of opium found hidden in an aircraft from Kunming. On another occasion, Mr. Colledge discovered some 250 pounds of opium in luggage from Kunming.

Mr. Colledge will be succeeded at Kai Tak by Revenue Inspector S. Locke.

Governor leaving on Tuesday

The Governor, Sir Alexander Grantham, and Lady Grantham are expected to leave Hong Kong for London by air on Tuesday.

They will be on several month's holidays.

After a short stay in London, they will fly to Montreal, Canada, where they are expected to arrive about June 22.

From Montreal the Governor and Lady Grantham will fly to Albany, New York.

When they complete their holidays in the United States they will return to Hong Kong via San Francisco, Honolulu and Manila.

Mr. J. P. Nicoll, Colonial Secretary who has recently returned from England, will take over the duties of the Governor.

He will hold the position of Officer Administering the Government.

LEGION OF MARY MEETING

The Legion of Mary—a Catholic organisation started in Ireland for promoting devotion to the Blessed Virgin Mary—held a Branch Meeting at the Catholic Centre, King's Building, yesterday.

The Most Reverend Henry Valtorta, Catholic Bishop of Hong Kong, and spiritual director of the group, officiated at the meeting, which was attended by about 300 persons.

Bishop Valtorta in a short speech praised the activities of the group which included hospital visiting and religious instruction.

The programme was headed by a Benediction, and concluded with tea and refreshments.

TOC H CONCERT

A concert of recorded classical music will be presented at Talbot House (Toc H) 50, Macdonnell Road, at 8.30 p.m. today.

The programme will includes Ballet Suite "Horoscope" (Lambert), Concerto in D Minor for Piano (Bach), Rhapsody for Alto Voice and Male Voice Choir (Brahms) and Symphony No 3 in F. Op 76. (Dvorak).

Miss Sun to give vocal recital

A vocal recital under the auspices of the Sacred Music School will be given at the Hong Kong Hotel, on June 14 at 8.45 p.m. by Miss Gallant Sun, well-known mezzo-soprano artist in China. She was formerly Professor at the National Opera Institute and soloist in the China Symphony Orchestra, and is now music commentator, Chinese department, Radio Hong Kong.

Opera arias, art, popular, and Chinese folk songs in English, French, Italian, and several Chinese dialects, which have seldom been heard in Hong Kong, will be included in the programme with Professor Harry Ore, one of the leading musicians in the Far East, at the piano.

Plans for air service linking Japanese cities

Tokyo, June 10.

SCAP Headquarters plans to request American and other foreign airlines to jointly undertake an air service within Japan, authoritative sources said.

The proposal to be made within this month is for all foreign companies now operating here to back a common carrier for domestic flights, the informants said.

It would be financed entirely by foreign capital. Japanese would be barred from flight duty but could be employed on the ground. Japanese mail and passengers could be carried for yen instead of the dollars now required for overseas travel.

The domestic line would use facilities now supervised by American military authorities. Presumably the intent is to link together key Japanese cities to which travel is now solely by train.

Japan was prohibited from maintaining civil as well as military air service in one of General MacArthur's first directives. At present the only internal air travel is by American and British military planes which are, of course, barred to the Japanese.

More than six foreign commercial airlines now maintain regular schedules into Japan. It is understood they were approached by Headquarters some time ago with the idea of backing a common internal service but no mutually agreeable plan has been formulated.

The informants said proposals to regulate any internal service by a representative of foreign carriers are now before the Far Eastern Commission in Washington.—Associated Press.

WIFE OF SENATOR VANDENBERG DIES

Washington, June 10.

Mrs. Arthur Vandenberg, wife of the Michigan Senator, died early today after a long illness. She was 67 years old.

Besides her many duties as a Senator's wife, she was widely known for her work with the Red Cross and civic organisations.—Associated Press.

Hong Kong's first motor car rally

For the first time in Hong Kong's history, a car rally is to be held, to provide a sporting and social event for car owners.

The rally, to be held on August 6, is sponsored by the Hong Kong Automobile Association, and is confined to members.

Non-members are, however, being invited to join the Association, so as to participate in the event.

Organisation of the rally will be along the lines of the Monte Carlo and other big European rallies.

There will be five routes, all converging on the Diocesan Boys' School, which is the terminus. Two of the routes will be from Shatoukok, two from the Kowloon Tong Crossroads, and one from Shek-O.

Competitors will drive from certain chosen points at fixed speeds, timed to arrive at the terminus at a certain time. On the way there will be check points where their times and performance will be noted.

All the cars are expected to arrive at the terminus by 12 noon.

Hill climb

Upon arrival a quick estimate will be made of the cars, and those judged still eligible will be entered for the hill climb which will consist of solo runs up a private road. This will be a tricky course, and competitors will try to cover it as fast as they can. At the top they will be put to a reverse driving and braking test.

On the conclusion of the hill climb, the judges will declare who are the winners of the various classes. Lunch will follow.

Tea and light refreshments will be served to spectators, who will be charged an admittance fee of $1 each, the whole proceeds of which will go to the Diocesan Boys' School Charity Fund.

In the afternoon there will be a concours d'elegance in which prizes will be given for the smartest lady's car outfit. The lady need not be the driver.

To add life to the occasion, it is proposed to have a band, including, if possible, the Scottish Pipes, in attendance. A Chinese female artist will sing popular pieces in the interval.

Test of skill

Mr. P. E. Du Toit, who is in charge of the arrangements for the rally, was most enthusiastic when seen by the "Sunday Herald" yesterday.

"All car owners should take part in the rally, for besides providing a test of driving skill, it will also encourage good driving, good behaviour, courtesy of the road, and observance of traffic rules," he said.

Notices have been posted up at all service stations inviting car owners to register for the rally. Those interested, or requiring further information, are requested to contact Mr. Du Toit at the Diocesan Boys' School—Telephone 37777.

Transfer of refugee soldiers

More than 500 refugee soldiers now being taken care of at the Mount Davis refugee home will soon be transferred to a new camp at Tiu Keng Ling.

Yesterday representatives of the soldiers approached an official of the Tung Wah Hospital asking him to mediate with the Government as they (the soldiers) did not wish to move to the camp at Tiu Keng Ling. They added that the refugee camp at Tiu Keng Ling was too far away from Hong Kong and that it would mean that their friends and relatives would have to travel for over an hour to visit them.

They also asked the official to ask the Government on their behalf to find a camp nearer the city.

It is believed that the military authorities will soon take over the Mount Davis site to build barracks and quarters for military personnel and their families.

The Tung Wah Hospital authorities said that as from June 15, the Hong Kong Government will take over the care of the refugee soldiers.

The Hospital authorities have already made arrangements for four vessels to convey the refugees to the new camp at Tiu Keng Ling. A party of Police and a first-aid group will accompany each vessel on every trip and the removal will take about two days.

U.S. landing ships for Indo-China

Washington, June 10.

Six U.S. Navy landing ships are being overhauled at the Puget Sound shipyard, Bremerton, Washington, for early delivery to French Indo-China, the Defence Department announced yesterday.

They are 158-foot LCIs (landing craft infantry). Their shipyard overhaul will take about eight weeks.

Including these six vessels, a total of 20 U.S. Navy craft have been transferred or earmarked to go overseas under the military aid programme.—Associated Press.

Money Market

A further decline in US dollars yesterday brought the rate down to HK$5.93 3/4. The opening rate was $5.96.

TT opened at HK$5.98 and closed at $5.97 1/2.

Sterling was stationary at HK$16.28.

Australian pounds at HK$11.90 regained 10 cents over the previous day.

Piastres continued nominal at HK$12 a 100.

Ticals dropped 20 cents to HK$26.80 a 100.

NEI Guilders were unchanged at HK$2.20 a 100.

Particulars asked for in Conspiracy charge

Sir Man-kam Lo at Central yesterday asked the prosecution for particulars in the conspiracy charge against Marcus da Silva and Shao Kwai-tam, alias T.H. Lo, alias H.K. Lo.

Before Mr. J. Reynolds, Silva and Shao are charged with conspiracy to procure false evidence to the perversion of justice.

Silva was represented by Sir Man-kam Lo and Shao is defended by Mr. John McNeill, KC instructed by Mr. C. Y. Kwan.

Sir Man-kam said that he could not see how anyone could prepare the defence unless he knew what was alleged as false evidence.

If a man was charged with conspiracy to procure false evidence surely they were entitled to know what was alleged as false evidence, said Sir Man-kam.

"It is not a question of trying to get the Crown's evidence before hand. I am not concerned with what witnesses the Crown will call to support the charge."

Statement by prosecution

Sir Man-kam added that what he wanted to know was, what was this false evidence that was alleged.

He would be glad if the Crown would furnish particulars to the defence.

Mr. C. Y. Kwan associated himself with Sir Man-kam's application and asked for particulars of the charge against his client.

Mr. Cashman, for the Police, said that he would take instructions from the Attorney-General.

Hearing of the trial was provisionally fixed for July 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 12, 14, and 19.

Silva is on bail of $10,000 and Shao on bail of $25,000.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

20 Words $2 for 1 insertion
$1 for every additional insertion
10 cents every additional word per insertion
(Alternate insertions 10% Extra)

BIRTHS, DEATHS, MARRIAGES, PERSONAL $5 per insertion of 25 words, 25 cents every additional word per insertion.

Classified Advertisements, accepted up to 5 p.m. for publication in the following days paper.

Replies for the Following Box Nos. are awaiting collection.

Replies will be forwarded to the Advertiser if requested on the original form which should bear their names and addresses.

A suitable announcement will be inserted Free of Charge if Advertisers' requirements are satisfactorily answered.

LOST

LOST on Kowloon side, vicinity Nathan Road, a Diamond Brooch in the shape of two crowns. Communicate Box No. 577 "China Mail" Generous Reward.

POSITIONS VACANT

COOK Amah with HK references. Prepared to do some house work. In Small family flat midlevels. Salary $140 Telephone 29168.

WANTED KNOWN

OLGA FERRIER—during the absence of Mrs. Ferrier, OLGA FERRIER'S will be under the Management of Mrs. Roissier. Open daily from 10.00 to 12.30 and 2.00 to 5.00. 'Phone 26774, 31258.

RENOMMEE Dresses just unpacked delightful Linzi frocks from London. Most reasonably priced. 504 Victory House, Wyndham St. Tel. 38643.

RADIO REPAIRS performed by trained technicians under foreign supervision. Modern, accurate methods,—no guesswork. Repairs include cleaning and checking chassis. Moderate rates, reliable work. Our reputation is your guarantee. Phone 26310, and we'll do the rest. Colonial Agencies, Szehoi Building, 14 Queen's Road.

DRESSES and Blouses (all kinds of materials) at competitive prices —from HK$20.00 up. Satisfaction guaranteed. Inspection cordially invited at Long Kee Ladies Tailor 31D Nathan Road Kowloon.

LADIES, we have at your service all specialized operations for Helene Curtiss cool waves, machineless oil perms, hairdyes & manicure—ROSE MARIE Beauty Parlour—Phone 50384—43, Hankow Rd., Kowloon.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

MAY BE BOOKED AT THE SWINDON BOOK STORE, 25 NATHAN ROAD, TEL. 59327.

PEKING ART RUG CO., 221A Nathan Rd., Kowloon, sell exclusively carpets and rugs. Please drop in and have a look.

WHY LIMP about with a painful corn or ingrowing toenail when a visit to Beten's expert chiropodist can put you right? Consult Beten's Beauty Salon, 1st Floor, Exchange Building.

CARPETS, Rugs, Upholstery cleaned in your own home by modern, convenient DURACLEAN SERVICE DURACLEAN COMPANY, DEERFIELD, ILL. U.S.A. Agent: George Lin & Co., 202 Bank of East Asia Building, Tel: 24408.

CARPETS & RUGS.—Genuine Peking and Tientsin, lovely designs and colourings, various sizes come and inspect at The China RUG Co., Kiyamally Building, 4th Floor (Opposite Hong Kong Hotel) Queen's Road, Central.

PREMISES VACANT

ON LEAVE? Norton Park Hotel Dartmouth, DEVON. Delightful Country House environment. Ideal for children International cooking, near beaches, fishing sailing. LICENSED from 6 guineas. Suites available.

FOR SALE

CONVENIENT EASY Way to own a New Pilot Radio. Whether you need a bedside midget, large table model, or luxury radiogram,—we have a "Pilot" to suit. Terms as low as only $20 per month. Colonial Agencies, Szehoi Building, 14 Queen's Road. Phone 26310.

HONG KONG FILM AND THEATRE NEWS at $1.00 per copy. Obtainable at Leading Book Stores, Newspaper Sellers, Cinemas and "China Mail" Office.

CHINA MAIL PICTORIAL (Revised edition) at $3.00 per copy. Obtainable at all Leading Book Stores and "China Mail" Office.

SCRIBBLING PADS—100 pages at 50 cents each. On sale at "China Mail" Office, Windsor House, Tel. 32312.

NOTICE

R.A.M.C. DAY

Ex-members of the R.A.M.C. are cordially invited to the R.A.M.C. SPORTS on Friday, June 23, 1950, at 2 p.m. at FORCES RECREATION CENTRE, BOUNDARY STREET, KOWLOON. Enquiries to Captain Britton, 33 General Hospital, Telephone 58128.

Call for Snakes

Have you got any snakes—real ones—that you don't want?

Mr. J. D. Romer, FZS, would gladly accept them, dead or alive. However, he prefers the smaller specimens.

The snakes are needed for scientific study purposes especially with regard to the occurrence and distribution of snakes in Hong Kong.

Anyone finding a snake may telephone Mr. Romer at 31974 (during office hours) or 34469 (after office hours).

Soong still a member of the KMT

Taipeh, June 10.

The report that Dr. T. V. Soong resigned from the Kuomintang and had refused to return to Taiwan was officially denied by the government spokesman, Mr. Shen Chang-huan.

Officially Dr. Soong resigned only as a member of the Standing Committee of the Central Committee of the Kuomintang. He is still a member of the party and still a member of the Central Committee. His resignation was accepted as a routine matter.

Mr. Shen told the United Press "T. V. Soong is still a member of the Kuomintang Party. All reports that Dr. Soong resigned from the party, the split with Chiang Kai-shek and Madame Chiang are magnified misstatements and misconceptions about his resignation from the Standing Committee. I am directed to make this statement: Dr. Soong is still a member of the Kuomintang."

Dr. Soong, like the 11 other members of the Standing Committee who are abroad, were notified more than two months ago of a resolution by the Control Yuan that unless they could return to Taiwan and take up an active role in the party their resignations would be in order so replacements who could serve in the crisis could be appointed.

Unable to return

Dr. Soong replied that, due to ill health and business commitments, he would be unable to return to Taiwan within two months, and offered his resignation. It was accepted yesterday in a routine action by the Central Committee.

At no time, according to Mr. Shen, did Dr. Soong say he was refusing to return to Taiwan.

"There is no special significance whatever to Dr. Soong's resignation from the committee. It is difficult to understand why such a splash was made by the foreign Press over the action. Certainly, nobody in Taipeh attaches any significance or importance to it. Dr. Soong is still a member in good standing of the Kuomintang Party. Any and all reports that he resigned from the Kuomintang are entirely false," said the spokesman.—United Press.

WANT NO PART OF TAIWAN

Calcutta, June 10.

Ten Chinese Nationalist soldiers headed by 45-year-old General Oung Cheng, who arrived here on Thursday to fly to Taipeh, via Manila, have postponed their departure "indefinitely."

General Oung Cheng told Reuter today that the soldiers will return to Kashmir owing to the gradual worsening of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's position in China.—Reuter.

HK Soya Bean Products Co. open new factory

The Hong Kong Soya Bean Products Company Limited celebrated the opening of their new factory on Aberdeen Inland Lot 151, Island Road, Aberdeen, with a tea party at their factory premises yesterday afternoon.

The highlight of the occasion was the drawing of the two first prizes, one for English and one for Chinese, in the Jigsaw Puzzle Competition, which has been attracting considerable public interest.

Mr. Michael Feng of No. 1 Lock Road, ground floor, Kowloon, drew the first prize for English, and Mr. Li Shing, of No. 12, Hing Lung Street, ground floor, Hong Kong, the first prize for Chinese.

The guests were shown round the new factory premises and the new equipments by Mr. K. S. Lo, the Managing Director.

The factory building is very spacious and airy, and has been designed not only to take care of present needs but also the future; as the foundations will be able to take on two more storeys, and a wing can also be added on the 15,000 feet of vacant ground, adjoining the building.

A special feature of the new factory is its laboratory which has some of the latest equipment installed for checking and controlling production. It will also serve as a research laboratory for the Company's soya bean products.

Amenities for workers

Another feature of the new building is, in addition to quarters for workmen, there are a dining room and sitting hall for them, the latter for workers to lounge and rest after work. A radio and reading library will also be set up: and later on a basket-ball court is going to be laid out for the staff and workers.

The amenities provided for workmen are perhaps the most up to date in the Colony.

The machineries installed are for the bottling of Green Spot orangeade. They were installed under the supervision of Mr. G. V. Manning, the Production Control Manager of Green Spot Incorporated, Los Angeles, California. Mr. Manning explained to the guests the method of operation of the plant which, he said, is quite different from the regular carbonated bottling plants now operating in the Colony.

Mr. Lo told the guests that the Hong Kong Soya Bean Products Company was established 10 years ago to promote better nutrition in Hong Kong through the medium of soya milk. By reason of its price being much lower than fresh milk, soya milk has been a boon to the working class and school children. Its introduction into the hospitals, including Queen Mary, helped to build public confidence in Vita Milk and to remove some of the prejudices which the well-to-do class had against it.

The Company's plant was almost wiped out after the end of the war, and it had to start out again from scratch after the requisition, but it managed to put Vita Milk on the market again in January 1946.

Mr. Lo said new machineries ordered from the United Kingdom and the United States arrived too late for them to be put into production this season. They will be set up in winter, and when they are working production will be increased to take care of all demands.

• SALT AND FRESH FISH PRICES

Fresh fish average prices realised at the Hong Kong Fish Wholesale Market, Kennedy Town, yesterday were:—

	First quality price a catty	Average price a catty
Yellow Croaker	$2.57	$2.37
Mud Grouper	2.50	2.10
Cingo Fish	1.91	1.77
White Pomfret (large)	3.20	3.16
Macao Sole (large)	2.31	1.94
Golden Thread	1.32	1.68
Horse Head (small)	1.82	1.50
Conger Pike	2.05	1.30
Red Sea Bream (large)	1.85	1.57
" (small)	1.35	1.23
Hair Tail	1.00	.77

Average wholesale prices of fish in the week ended June 8 were:—

	Price a catty Fresh fish	Salt fish
Yellow Croaker	$1.35	$ .57
Croaker	.57	.63
Golden Thread	1.17	.51
Grouper	2.69	.59
Red Snapper	1.26	.59
Horse Head	1.36	.37
Red Sea Bream	1.33	.44
Lizard Fish	.76	.46
Conger Pike	1.23	.62
White Pomfret	2.09	1.96
Hair Tail	.92	.56
Macao Sole	1.11	.63
Crevalle	.91	.46

WHAT THE STARS FORETELL

By R.H. Naylor

In this weekly series of articles, one of the world's foremost experts in predicting the future gives his opinions on what you personally can expect in the weeks and months to come.

Look for your birth period below and find the general indications for the week. Note that these observations are made according to the Zodiacal Signs and do not exactly coincide with the Calendar Month. For example, January covers December 21-January 19.

JANUARY
(December 21—January 19)

Increased business activity likely after mid week. Period of confusion earlier may clear up rather suddenly. Link-ups made towards week-end promise well for the future.

FEBRUARY
(January 20—February 18)

Speculative deals might turn out unexpectedly well or alternatively you launch an important social undertaking. In the family circle changes relieve any latent tension. Financially a good week though old debts might still be a problem.

MARCH
(February 19—March 20)

If planning travel, a holiday, a house move, good news this week. Or, maybe, an important new contract is signed after some delay. A week of promising family changes and of interesting new ideas.

APRIL
(March 21—April 20)

Publicity counts for a good deal this week. Don't hesitate to make use of it. A good week for business deals but somewhat threatening both for new and old link-ups. Storms and complications may develop late in week.

MAY
(April 21—May 20)

Your personal prestige soars high this week. Any urgent problems could be overcome by sheer force of personality and by tact. New schemes show good results but you may be bothered by the revival of a family difficulty.

JUNE
(May 21—June 20)

Developments mid-week should bring more than one intriguing opportunity and also new hope for the future. You get a chance to make good use of specialised skill or knowledge about Tuesday. An up and down week financially although the outlook is certainly good.

JULY
(June 21—July 20)

Friends and their adventures keep you busy next few days. Result may be a speed up of changes towards end of week. Better go ahead with any project that seems worthwhile though you will probably have to cope with family opposition or even hysteria.

AUGUST
(July 21—August 21)

Stroke of luck probable about mid-week. A new scheme develops more speedily and more satisfactorily than you could have expected. End of week may bring revival of altercation about an old debt or commitment but you should get a chance to clear up the muddle before the end of the month.

SEPTEMBER
(August 22—September 22)

Either news from abroad or a good deal to do with unusual acquaintances in next few days. Business change may follow or you get first hints of an important new project. Financially, outlook brighter than it has been for some time.

OCTOBER
(September 23—October 23)

You are likely to be your own worst enemy this week. On no account plunge into quarrels that don't concern you. If making contracts, arranging leases and so on, be your guard against corrupt officials.

NOVEMBER
(October 24—November 22)

Worth while conceding a point or two this week. You own success and peace of mind depends upon getting the right help and the right backing. So if your closest associates make demands, better satisfy them.

DECEMBER
(November 23—December 20)

Difficult situation may be cleared up through the help of a woman friend or relative. Also, you start a new scheme that counter-balances failure in a long drawn out one. Stormy business period probable end of week.

SUNDAY, JUNE 11th: FOR MOST OF US: Pleasant turn to most people's affairs before end of day. Don't be hide-bound, ever-conventional. **FOR LUCK TODAY WEAR OR USE:** Apple green, 4, Diamond.

BIRTHDAY FORECAST: Born with the Sun in Gemini you have most probably more than the average share of adaptability and quick wittedness. This year you will find both characteristics of great importance to you. For success—during—the—coming—12 months depends largely on what advantage you take of unusual situations and how quickly you can fit in with strange circumstances.

The more adventurous and unorthodox you are by temperament, the brighter your prospects this year. There are two periods that will probably stand out as being eventful and potentially fortunate—namely the immediate future and the weeks between Easter 1951 and your birthday. Round about these times you are likely to get opportunities of a most valuable kind.

You need not worry about the financial side of things, for if you are quick on the uptake, ready to tackle any job going, you will surely make money in 1950/51. Also, your personal reputation will soar by leaps and bounds this year.

There is some likelihood of travel and you need not hesitate to go abroad. But this is likely to be a year of movement and it would not be advisable to settle for long in any one place or to tie yourself down too rigidly.

If still unmarried and eligible for marriage, a lightning courtship is probable in the near future. If already settled, this is likely to be a prosperous but disturbed period in your family life. You will have to make decisions, changes, new plans at very short notice indeed.

MONDAY, JUNE 12th: FOR MOST OF US: Much to be gained by reviving former associations or visiting old scenes. Patience and tenacity are the qualities to be cultivated today. **FOR LUCK TODAY WEAR OR USE:** Midnight blue, 8, Lapis lazuli.

BIRTHDAY FORECAST: Provided you are not in a hurry, this should be an outstanding year in your life. Good fortune is definitely ahead of you in 1950/51. But there is little you can do to hasten its arrival. The more patient and tenacious you are, the more sure you can be that the year will end well.

Don't neglect old friends or underrate the value of family connections. Both will serve you well in 1950/51. Some definite "luck" comes to you through a link-up that has existed eight or sixteen years at least.

Though you will not make money in a hurry, throughout the year you will be adding to your assets and establishing yourself more comfortably. There is some likelihood of a legacy either in September or, more probably, in the early months of 1951.

It is an excellent period for embarking on a course of special training or study or, if you are past the age for such ventures, for making good use of any knowledge or skill you may possess. Conditions during the coming 12 months favour steady plodding and work that needs more than average concentration.

The older you are, the happier you are likely to be in 1950. It should be an outstandingly good year for anyone who is forty or more today. If younger, you may find that older people are inclined to regulate your existence throughout the period and that love affairs and friendships develop rather slowly.

TUESDAY, JUNE 13th: FOR MOST OF US: Courage and enterprise will be quickly repaid today. Don't hesitate to tackle difficult jobs, launch hazardous schemes. **FOR LUCK TODAY WEAR OR USE:** Vermillion, 9, Bloodstone.

BIRTHDAY FORECAST: Although this will be a stormy and possibly a slightly dangerous year, yet you are likely to enjoy every minute of it. Throughout 1950/51 you will be breaking new ground, taking unusual risks. But at the end of the period you should be successful and better known.

Certain changes seem inevitable and it would be foolish to shrink from them. The most important of these is likely to develop just before your next birthday. You should, however, get preliminary warning of what lies ahead in the next few months and again in the New Year of 1951.

If it seems necessary to travel, set out with a good heart. Though you may not stay overseas, you would gain both financially and in experience by moving around. Also, if contemplating a new job, choose something that entails movement and varied work.

You may be in the limelight this year, or find it profitable to make good use of advertising and publicity schemes. Oddly enough, you are also likely to benefit by investing in property, houses, or furniture.

In your personal life it will be a time of new friendships and short-lived but intense love affairs. Probably the most stable factor in your life will be the relationship with a much older woman. On the whole it will be young people who keep you bothered and older ones who prove comforting this year.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14: FOR MOST OF US: In spite of storms and turbulence early in day, many opportunities and some "luck". Good for snap deals, unusual projects. **FOR LUCK TODAY WEAR OR USE:** ROYAL purple, 3, Amethyst.

BIRTHDAY FORECAST: This might well be one of the most successful years you have ever had. But at the same time it is likely to be one of the most stormy. You have every chance of achieving success before your next birthday, but you will do so at the cost of much quarrelling and at the risk of making enemies . . . .

A period between now and Christmas is likely to be eventful and potentially stormy. You will fall out with more than one person in your circle, come up against serious business opposition. In spite of that you are likely to outwit your adversaries and to make a name for yourself. . .

Meanwhile, a little economy may be worthwhile although overheads are still likely to be heavy. Also, family expenses will increase rather than diminish before the end of the 12 months.

Take good care of your own health, particularly during September. But your problem will not be physical ills but nervous worry unless you are determined to make a fight against it. Don't take older people's criticisms and pessimistic opinions too seriously.

Older people in your circle will probably prove somewhat hostile throughout the year. Nevertheless, this may well be a happy period in your existence, and one important new tie is due to be formed in October. This particular link-up will probably be with someone of unusual temperament, and may do much to change your ideas and even your way of living.

THURSDAY, JUNE 15: FOR MOST OF US: Today's New Moon should bring new hope and new energy to many people. Make what progress you can with new schemes. **FOR LUCK TODAY WEAR OR USE:** Orange, 1, Diamond.

BIRTHDAY FORECAST: This promises to be one of the most varied and interesting years you have had for a long time. In many ways 1950-51 marks the beginning of an entirely new period of your life. Something happens within the next few weeks that starts you off on an entirely new course of action.

Better be prepared for changes in the very near future and make what use you can of them. If you have a new job in mind, set about getting it right away. If you are planning travel, new business schemes or other important ventures, don't waste any time in starting them. There is no need to worry about the financial side of affairs: whether or not you plan to make money, you will bet enough to keep you going this year. What is probably of more interest to you is that you get an opportunity to put yourself in the limelight and to attract the notice of somebody who matters.

If health has been below par of late, you will observe a marked improvement in the next month or two. Whether or not you have had health problems in the past, 1950-51 is likely to be a period of great vitality. You will feel able to tackle difficult and dangerous jobs and to make a success of them. You may be too restless to worry about new friendships or, if single, to plan marriage this year. But in spite of yourself, one or two important ties will probably be formed before the year is out. If already married, you seem likely to be uprooted from your present environment in the near future.

FRIDAY, JUNE 16: FOR MOST OF US: Be cautious in all financial dealings. Better to stick to routine and get your plans in order for worthwhile moves later on. **FOR LUCK TODAY WEAR OR USE:** Lavender, 7, Opal.

BIRTHDAY FORECAST: Although this year may open with a period of difficulties, towards the end of the 12 months you should see your way clearly ahead and be more confident about the future. Roughly, 1950 is likely to mark the end of one phase of your life and the beginning of another. Better face up to the prospect of a long existing association being broken before the end of the 12 months.

If you cling too persistently to outworn ties, you are likely to lose money in the near future. Although it might not be possible to break away at once, do your best to get new ventures going without delay. You should get an opportunity during October to start something that will serve you well next year.

Provided you can negotiate a somewhat troubled period about October, by Christmas time you should be doing well. You will probably make money in unusual ways or may benefit through "gambler's luck" or windfalls. A period from December 1950 to March 1951 should prove unexpectedly propitious.

Travel would be beneficial though it would be advisable to guard against accident risk. Remember, too, that if you are sports-minded you may be subject to more mishaps than usual, but on the whole it will be a good year for your physical well-being.

If now fancy-free, prepare for somewhat hectic experiences in the next six months. A short-lived love affair may be followed by speedy courtship and marriage. If already settled, you need have no doubts about the family's prosperity this year but you may find your marriage partner and his or her relatives more temperamental than usual.

SATURDAY, JUNE 17: FOR MOST OF US: Somewhat cautious methods pay best today. Don't be led astray by prospects of easy money or an unusually good time. Take your pleasures quietly. **FOR LUCK TODAY WEAR OR USE:** Soft blue, 8, Dark sapphire.

BIRTHDAY FORECAST: Your best policy during the coming 12 months is to take life easily and refuse to be hustled. Provided you know what you want and can take your time about it, all should be well in 1950-51. Steady work and perseverance will be well rewarded.

Don't make changes unnecessarily and do use common sense about new and alluring schemes. There is no easy road to prosperity for you this year; however, if you work and plan sensibly, you will do pretty well. Remember that good fortune will come slowly but surely in the next 12 months.

So turn a deaf ear to people who try to interest you in "get rich quick" ideas or who plan to lend you money or to involve you in odd financial schemes. If in doubt about the best course to take, consult reliable members of your own family.

Indeed, you will find the family a source of strength throughout the year and may benefit substantially through family connections. It might be a good idea to call in a blood relative in any hazardous scheme you may have on hand.

However charming new friends may be, they are not likely to bring you much happiness in 1950-51. So better be content with ties that have already existed for a few years and with family life. If thinking of marriage, remember that an old sweetheart or friend of many years standing would be the best partner.

DELIRIOUS WELCOME FOR PANDIT NEHRU IN WESTERN JAVA

Bandoeng, June 9.

Half a million people gave a great welcome today to India's Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru, when he arrived in the West Java capital accompanied by the President of Indonesia, Dr. Soekarno.

As Pandit Nehru and Dr. Soekarno entered the city their car was held up for 20 minutes by enthusiastic crowds who surrounded them, cheering and shouting.

In the rush several children were injured, and Dr. Soekarno lifted two harassed little girls from the crush into the car in which he and Pandit Nehru were travelling.

So many enthusiasts climbed onto the car that the bodyguard of the two leaders had to push them off bodily.

The countryside of West Java out-did Jakarta to give a great, colourful reception to Pandit Nehru and Dr. Soekarno when they left the capital this morning on a 140-mile drive to the historic hill station of Bandoeng.

It was a double attraction. Besides Pandit Nehru, Dr. Soekarno, as President of the Indonesian Republic, was visiting Bandoeng for the first time. This town was captured by Captain "Turco" Westerling early in January this year but was later retaken.

All along the route, which ran through green countryside with thick palm groves, banana plantations and paddy fields, thousands of people lined up and gave a great ovation as the Premiers drove past in an open car followed by a fleet of other cars.

Street jammed

They passed through numerous townships and villages where enthusiastic crowds of pretty Javanese women, many with infants strapped to their waists, broke the cordon and stopped the convoy.

Children lined most of the route and waved flags.

Houses on the roadside were decorated with flags, bunting and arches.

The party halted at Bogor and visited the famous Botanical Garden. Thousands of people jammed the streets, making it impossible for the Premiers' car to proceed for some time.

Shouts of "Bung Nehru, Bung Soekarno", and "Merdeka", rent the air and before the din died out the party were at the outskirts of another town or village where bigger crowds turned up.

Crowds estimated at over 500,000 people met Pandit Nehru and Dr. Soekarno and cheered deliriously as they drove in their open car into Bandoeng. For seven miles from the town people lined the route and with clenched fists, raised the slogan "Merdeka".

Arches erected in the town bore portraits of Dr. Soekarno and the Indian Premier. Indian and Indonesian flags fluttered over them.

The enthusiasm of the crowds steadily mounted to a high pitch. They broke the military cordons and surrounded Pandit Nehru's car. After great difficulty the Premiers were extricated and driven to the nearest Residency but here again bigger crowds surround the two leaders.

Crowds invade

A guard of honour which was drawn up in front of the Residency got mixed up with the enthusiastic crowds.

Dr. Soekarno and Pandit Nehru were conducted into the drawing room of the Residency. But even here the crowds invaded. A few local Indian residents, however, managed to get in and greet Pandit Nehru.

The drawing room was hung with big portraits of Dr. Soekarno, Mahatma Gandhi and of Pandit Nehru's family, together with flowers and bunting in colours to represent the national flags of India and Indonesia.

There were renewed cheers and much excitement when Dr. Soekarno and his distinguished guest appeared again outside the Residency.

The pressure of the cheering throng was so great that a microphone, installed for the occasion, was swept away.

When it had been restored, Dr. Soekarno led the audience in singing the Indonesian National Anthem and then briefly addressed the throng.

This was the first day of a six-day tour which the Indian Prime Minister is to make through Java and the Island of Bali.—Reuter.

Swimmers killed by stunt pilot

Karachi, June 9.

Two schoolgirls were killed and two others injured today when a young pilot "buzzed" a swimming party.

The undercarriage of his plane struck a group of girls when the plane dived closer to the beach than he had intended.

One girl was killed outright, another died later in hospital and two others were injured. The pilot, apparently unaware of the tragedy, flew on to the airport.

Airport authorities, notified of the incident by telephone, traced the single-seater by its damaged undercarriage.—United Press.

JAP BISHOP'S TRIP RESENTED

Canberra, June 9.

Australian ex-Servicemen today strongly criticised the presence in Australia of Bishop Michael Yashiro, presiding Bishop of the Japanese Anglican Church.

Bishop Yashiro dedicated a bamboo cross memorial to Sister May Hayman, Canberra missionary killed in New Guinea by Japanese troops during the war.

He told listeners at the ceremony that before he left Japan he ordered all churches in his dioceses to observe September 18 as a day of remembrance for Sister Hayman.

A spokesman for the ex-servicemen said that the visit was either a tragic blunder by the Australian Anglican Church or a bold experiment that was doomed to failure.

He added, "It is asking too much to forgive and forget so soon. Nothing Bishop Yashiro can ever do in Australia will atone for the terrible sins of his fellow-countrymen."—Associated Press.

RADIO

Radio Hong Kong broadcasts on a frequency of 845 kilocycles per second and on 9.52 megacycles per second in the 31 metre band

H.K.T.

A.M.
10.00—"Hong Kong Calling"—Programme Summary.
10.02—Saturday's Sports Results.
10.05—Ambrose and His Orch. with Vocal.
10.30—Columbia Broadcasting Symphony Orch.
11.00—Relay of the Service from St. John's Cathedral.
11.45—Organ Interlude.
11.48—Vocal Duet: Anna Ziegler and Webster Booth.

P.M.
12.00—"Sports Time"—By Bill Phillips. (Studio)
12.30—"Hong Kong Calling"—Programme Summary.
12.32—Edith Lorand Her Orch. Play some Popular Waltzes.
12.45—Recent Popular Releases.
1.03—News, Weather Report and Announcements.
1.20—Interlude.
1.30—Afternoon Concert.
2.00—"Take It from Here"—With Joy Nichols, Dick Bentley and Jimmy Edwards. (BBCTS)
2.30—"Jazz Half Hour"—Introduced by Scott McConnell. (Studio)
3.00—Hospital Requests—Presented by Pauline Spence. (Studio)
4.00—River Reveries.
4.10—Short Story: "The Out-Patient"—Written and Read by W.H. Maxwell. (Studio)
4.30—"Two's Company"—Introduced by Stephen Hong. (Studio)
4.45—Jascha Dateko and His Gypsy Ensemble.
5.00—"Home Requests — Presented by "Rosemary." (Studio)
6.00—"Hong Kong Calling"—Programme Summary.
6.02—Services Evening Song—Conducted by Rev. Andrews, C.F. (Studio)
6.30—London Studio Melodies—The Melachrino Orch. (BBCTS)
7.00—"We Sing for You"—Elisabeth Schwarzkopf and Irmgard Seefried (Soprano)
7.15—Weekly News Letter. (London Relay)
7.30—Dinner Music.
8.00—World News and News Analysis. (London Relay)
8.15—"Looking Ahead"—A Review of the Weeks Programmes. (Studio)
8.30—"Mary Lovelace"—A Dramatisation of Anthony Trollope's Novel "Is He Popenjoy?" (Ep. 9) "The Dean is Obstinate" (BBCTS)
9.00—"From the Editorials." (London Relay)
9.10—Weather Report.
9.11—Interlude.
9.15—Symphony Cobert—Schumann' Symphony No. 4 in D Minor, Op. 120. Cincinnati Symphony Orch. Conducted by Eugen Goossens. Rachmaninoff's Rhapsody on a Theme of Paganini for Piano and Orch. (Op. 43). Artur Rubinstein (Piano) and the Philharmonia Orch. conducted by Walter Susskind. Richard Strauss's Suite "Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme" Royal Philharmonic Orch. Conducted by Sir Thomas Beecham.
10.30—"From Bicker to Blue Anchor"—The Third of Five Talks, by J. B. Priestley. (BBCTS)
10.45—Russian and Polish Choirs.
11.05—Radio News Reel. (London Relay)
11.15—Weather Report.
11.16—Epilogue. (BBCTS)
God Save the King.
11.25—Close Down.

Rediffusion

A.M.
7.00—Up With The Sun.
7.01—Organist.
8.16—Negro Spirituals.
8.30—Morning Music.
9.00—News & Weather Forecast.
9.15—Sunday Variety.
10.00—"Exploring Hong Kong."
10.15—Claude Thornhill and his Orch.
10.32—Church Service.
Light Music.
Organ Melodies.

P.M.
12.00—Sur Les Bords de la Seine."
12.30—Lunch Time Music.
1.15—News And Weather Report.
1.30—Popular Concert.
2.00—The Spice of Life.
3.00—Griffin Inn Ensemble.
4.00—Curtain Calls.
5.30—Acco Concert Party.
6.00—Forces Favourites.
6.30—Just For You.
6.45—"Going West" and "The Chisholm Trail."
7.00—The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes.
7.30—"Songs of the Nations."
7.45—Listen to Leibert.
8.00—B.B.C. News.
8.10—Local News.
8.15—Sammy Kaye's Orch.
8.30—Eastern Caravan.
8.45—Songs from the Shows.
9.00—Classics For Today.
9.30—"London Playhouse".
10.00—B.B.C. News.
10.10—Local News.
10.15—Music Hall Varieties.
10.45—The Flint Piano Quartet.
11.00—A Date with Dreamland.
12.00—Close Down.

FILM WRITERS GAOLED

Washington, June 9.

The film writers, John Howard Lawson and Dalton Trumbo, were ordered today to start serving one-year sentences for contempt of Congress. They must also pay $1,000 fines for refusing to tell the House of Representatives Un-American Activities Committee whether they were ever Communists. There is a possibility of their sentences being reduced within the next two months.

The screen writers held a joint news conference before going to Court. "We charge that we are imprisoned as part of the plan of big business and its political henchmen in Washington to start a third war," Mr. Lawson told reporters.—Reuter.

LONDON LETTER

New Commons

One of the great days in Parliamentary history will be when the new House of Commons is opened on Thursday, October 26. Mr. Speaker Clifton Brown has taken a commendable action in inviting all the Speakers of the Commonwealth to be present on that occasion.

Their interest in the British Parliament has been greatly stimulated by the recent tour of Sir Gilbert Campion after his retirement as Clerk of the House of Commons. Not only that, but some of the Dominion Parliaments have given gifts to the new House to indicate what they owe in their own systems to the greatest Parliamentary assembly in the world.

Other democracies will also be invited to send representatives. The King is to play an important part in the proceedings, though not actually in the House of Commons, which he cannot ever enter for constitutional reasons.

The House will hold its own formal sitting and then it is intended for both Houses to present a joint Address to the King. Westminster Hall, which is in process of repairs and is always fighting a battle against the death watch beetle, may not be free in time.

If it is not the ceremony will be ready for occupation on October 23, but an interval has been allowed in case the contractors meet with some unexpected difficulty about interior furnishing or decoration.

Bigger chamber

Looking at the interior of the House the other day, I was greatly impressed. The building itself is nearing completion. Only the panelling and decorations remain to be done. In many ways it has been a remarkable achievement. For two years the work has gone on without causing any inconvenience to Parliament. Not one day's sitting has been lost.

The new Commons House has been fitted into the shell of the one shattered by a German bomb on May 10, 1941, and yet by clever designing, Sir Gilbert Scott, and his brother, Mr. Adrian Scott, the architects, have been able to provide Members with a much bigger debating chamber.

A considerable number of extra seats is provided for Ministers, but in accordance with a Parliamentary tradition which so puzzles visitors it will still not be possible to seat all the 625 Members at one time. Public seats have been more than doubled, and with the most modern amplification arrangements in the world the old acoustic difficulties should disappear.

UN film

Much of the drama attached to special activities of the United Nations is quickly forgotten in the rapid whirl of world events. It is, therefore, good to hear that a new series of documentary films is being prepared that will record with deeper penetration than is possible in a newsreel the major events undertaken by UN.

This work is being done by the UN film division, and the series will be called "This is the United Nations." Each film will be 15 minutes long, and the sound track will be made available in English French, Portuguese, Spanish and Russian.

Among the subjects covered or scheduled are the UN efforts to settle international issues in Jerusalem and Eritrea, atomic energy, the work of such specialised agencies as the International Children's Emergency Fund, the technical assistance programme for under-developed areas, and relief work following the recent earthquake in Ecuador.

Mass migration

Experts of Britain, U.S. and France are to meet in London very soon to examine the possibility of large-scale migration from overpopulated countries in Western Europe, particularly Western Germany and Italy.

The "Big Three" Foreign Ministers, at the end of their talks here issued a communique to the effect that they believed economic conditions in Europe would be considerably improved if mass migrations were made easier. Since then nothing has been available on the matter from Whitehall.

It seems that in addition to talking with experts of the European countries concerned, the "Big Three" working party will also contact representatives of the Commonwealth here. It is established that the British Dominions and the Empire might play a large part in assimilating emigrants on any planned basis that may emerge from this important new move by Mr. Bevin, Mr. Acheson, and Mr. Schuman.

Other countries that might be consulted during the process of examination of ways and means include some of the South American countries and the new Asiatic States.

Aniseed balls

The British Industries Fair, just ended, is one of those important events in our existence which we take rather too much for granted. Proof of how much Britain remains a nation of very energetic general merchants is a brief mention, in a full report of the sales last week, that over half a million aniseed balls were bought by Nigerian buyers.

Then there was the old-established English tie-maker who had so familiarised himself with overseas markets that he was able to sell vast quantities of traditional-style ties to Canada and America from the same stand where buyers from the Dominions placed orders for his ties in bright American style.

And how the pattern of industry in this country has altered. An Australian buyer, for instance, placed an order for 50,000 watches made in a Welsh factory, and one of the most outstanding announcements came from the Scottish Furniture Manufacturers (a co-operative effort) who had sold every item on the 3,000 square feet of floor space within a few hours of the opening.

Americans have gone home from this fair with a much-improved impression of British effort and energy.

Queen's carpet

Queen Mary's carpet is now returning Eastwards across North America in the course of an extremely successful tour, I learn here. It is now in New York for a second exhibition and there the tour will close. June 15 is the closing date for offers and the committee of three which has been made responsible for deciding the ultimate purchaser, will examine the bids, which are being treated as confidential.

With the carpet the purchaser will acquire the copyright of the design, and there will be no restriction of the use he may make of this.

It will, therefore, ultimately be of great commercial value. Because of this, until the sale has been completed, all requests to reproduce the design in any form are being refused and unauthorised reproductions are being stopped. Copyright is protected in America and all countries signatory to the Berne Convention.

It will be a condition of sale that the purchaser should ultimately present the carpet to a public building or gallery. This condition would be satisfied, if the purchaser should be a private individual, by the carpet being presented at death. If the carpet is bought by an organisation or firm, they would be asked to undertake to make a presentation within a few years.

Flagpole etiquette

London has suddenly become acutely flag-conscious and it looks as if the rest of the country will have to follow suit. Flagpole etiquette is at fault.

It is not that the authorities here do not admire the patriots among us. It is not that they did not give their blessing to the fine Empire Day show of banners on the public buildings in town the other day. Too much play is apparently being made with "how flags." Too many firms are creating their own emblems.

Who has raised this question of flag flying? St. Marylebone Council are the leaders. They have been digging out the regulations and much to their own surprise they have discovered that even the National Coal Board, the railways and the BBC may be "agin the law" in flying their own flags.

Determined

No one, not excluding the London County Council is quite sure on the points of law in this flag-flying business. But there are no doubts that some sort of decision on a national basis will have to be made.

First of all, however, local authorities will have to make their own investigations. That is what Marylebone Council have discovered.

They set about the task of implementing the "review of outdoor advertising" ordered in the Town and Country Planning Act of 1947, and straight away they found that they were bound by previous Acts which prohibit the use of "sky signs" on posts, poles or standards.

Sky signs apparently include flags. So here they have deduced and are showing a determination to enforce a ruling that national flags only may be flown from buildings. Firms which have been flying their own house flags for many decades are already protesting.

The rules

Even the flying of national or international flags is not without its difficulties. That is what the manager of a suburban cinema here discovered when he made plans to run the Stars and Stripes over his theatre.

All went well until the U.S. Embassy heard of the proposal. Then out came their file of regulations on the flying of "Old Glory."

The U.S. authorities insisted that the flag should be flown only from sunrise to sunset, that it should be taken down in bad weather, and that at no time should any other flag or pennant be flown above it. There were many other points of tradition to be observed.

It was all too complicated for the cinema manager. He changed his mind—gave up the idea.

Sad news

Rumour that Mr. Lewis Douglas, the U.S. Ambassador here, will resign later this year is unhappily well founded. The news will be received with profound and widespread regret, for America has never sent a more popular Ambassador to this country, and Mr. Douglas has won the warm regard of all political parties here.

There is, I understand, a persistent difference of opinion between the White House and the State Department over the choice of his successor.

The President is said to have promised the post to Mr. James Bruce, who has been United States Ambassador to the Argentine, and who only recently resigned as Chief Co-ordinator of the Military Aid to Europe programme.

What the CHINESE PRESS is saying

WAH KIU YAT PO: According to banking circles the recently announced stringent measures restricting withdrawal of funds from Sterling accounts in Hong Kong and in the United Kingdom are in the main to strengthen further the position of the pound Sterling.

Trade will not be affected by these new restrictions as Government has stated that withdrawals from Sterling accounts for business purposes will not be affected.

Generally speaking, the restrictions are aimed at freezing the Sterling accounts of Chinese nationals. And questions regarding the source of such accounts and the status of the depositors might arise.

However, should any proposals be made by the Chinese Government regarding such accounts, they will be dealt with through diplomatic channels.

There appear to be two reasons for the restrictions. One is to prevent flight of vast Sterling deposits of Chinese nationals and thus avoid the consequences of such flight.

The other reason may be due to the anticipation of new developments regarding the establishment of diplomatic relations between Britain and the new Chinese Government.

Third force in China?

KUNG SHEUNG YAT PO: Contrary to United States' expectations of a Third Force to emerge in China to save China from Communism, the Chinese people are not interested in such an eventuality.

What they want is a Third Force from the ranks of the Kuomintang and this is more of a possibility than what the Americans expect.

We cannot deny that both the Communist Party and the Kuomintang have failed to live up to the people's expectations, but where and when and how can a Third Force come into being?

The building of a force requires fostering and encouragement. Above all, there must be undisputed leadership and popular support from the masses must be secured. In addition international support and sympathy must be obtained. Are these factors present today?

A Third Force cannot be built up overnight. It will take months or a few years to do this.

There are a number of Chinese politicians who call themselves the potential leaders of a Third Force. But the essential prequisite to a Third Force is strength and which of these politicians possesses sufficient power to deal with the Communists? Can any one of them take the place of the Kuomintang?

There is no Third Force in China and hopes for such a Force emerging in the near future are remote.

What the Chinese people want today is the birth of a new force from within the Kuomintang. They cannot wait for a Third Force to arise in China. They cannot endure Communist tyranny and oppression any longer; that is why they still have faith in the Kuomintang.

China's industry

WEN WEI PAO: China's leading industrialists have no doubts about the future of China's industry which is a bright and prosperous one.

China's industries depended on the imperialists before Shanghai was liberated. This unhealthy condition was wiped out immediately after the city was liberated.

Improvement of transport facilities, expansion of markets, and increased purchasing power of the people have resulted in industries steadily recovering from the slump existing during the reactionary regime.

During the past 12 months, there were a number of people who held the opinion that the industrial evolution would result in the extermination of industrialists. However, today they have come to realise their mistake.

The most difficult period has passed. It is now abundantly clear that there is indeed a bright and prosperous future for industrialists in China.

Tibet's fate

WAH KIU YAT PO: It has been reported that the talks on the question of Tibet will be held across the British border between the Tibetan delegation now in Calcutta and representatives of the Chinese Communists. Such talks, however, cannot be pursued on an equal basis.

The Chinese Communists have time and again stated their policy regarding Tibet: this country must be liberated politically. The only alternative is military force.

The overall pattern of Communist domination of the world includes Tibet as a region that must also be taken over.

If the Communists are able to occupy Tibet they would dominate the roof of Asia and from this commanding point they could advance to the Middle East and Near East.

It is obvious that the willingness of the Chinese Communists to negotiate with Tibet is motivated by their desire to occupy Tibet without resorting to force.

With the Chinese Communists in control of Tibet, it would be extremely difficult to avert a crisis in the East. There are many who overlook the significance of the Tibetan question.

'IT CAN'T BE HIM—THEY SAILED AWAY LAST WEEK'

Huk plans for overthrow of Quirino regime

Manila, June 9.

The Huk dissidents in the Philippines ordered total mobilisation of the Communist Party membership for the purpose of overthrowing the Quirino Government.

They were to use economic, productive and political subversion, as well as military operations, according to documents turned over to the authorities by a former American soldier who deserted to live among the rebels.

The National Defence Department tonight made public a descriptive summary of the documents given to Army officials by Pfc. Ronald Dorsey, aged 20, of Three Rivers, Massachusetts, who surrendered recently after spending nine months with the Huks.

Lieutenant - Colonel Carmelo Barbero, spokesman of the Department, quoted the Defence Secretary, Ruperto Kangleon, as saying the information given by Dorsey was invaluable to the Army in its investigation of Huk activities.

Dorsey was aided in obtaining copies of Huk papers by a companion deserter, Benjamin Advincula, aged 20, former Filipino civilian employee of the United States Army, who was with him during the nine months' stay among the rebels. The latter, having a knowledge of the Tagalog dialect, translated the papers for Dorsey.

Meeting reverses

The papers contained information regarding the dissidents' political organisation, combat plans and propaganda activities. The political section outlines the following ways "to make the Quirino Government more unstable": Develop a monetary crisis to unsettle the economy; seek productive failures, scarcity of goods, low wages and high prices; induce antagonism among political parties; discourage United States aid to the Government; circulate mass propaganda under the slogan, "Armed overthrow of the Quirino Administration".

Copies of the military report showed that the Huks were meeting reverses in combat and are suffering from a shortage of ammunition.

Barbero told a news conference that Dorsey made secret copies of the original Huk documents whenever he had an opportunity. Eighty per cent of the papers were written in Tagalog dialect. Barbero said Dorsey's information had made possible the capture of several Huks, and investigation was continuing.—United Press.

(Continued On Next Col.)

ANGLO-EGYPTIAN DEADLOCK ON THE SUEZ CANAL ISSUE

London, June 9.

Government quarters intimated today that no basis had been found for resumption of full-fledged Anglo-Egyptian treaty discussions following discussions in Cairo by Field-Marshal Sir William Slim.

They insisted, however, that contacts continued and that exchanges between the two Governments were still in progress.

The Foreign Office and the Chiefs of Staff were completing study of Marshal Slim's latest reports and last-minute instructions for Sir Ralph Stevenson, who is leaving London tomorrow to take up his appointment in Cairo as British Ambassador.

Britain's views on the necessity of maintaining both a base and troops in the Canal Zone were said not to have changed. The presence of troops was considered increasingly necessary in view of deterioration in the international political scene.

Officials dismissed the suggestion that Britain withdraw troops from the Canal Zone and have the base there maintained by the Egyptians, ready to receive British troops again in case of emergency. It was pointed out that maintenance of the base itself was too complex a matter to be left in the care of another force. The base contained also highly technical material. The need for strengthening the defences of the Middle East, whose strategic importance is believed to have increased in importance, has substantially increased, according to sources.

The chief anxiety emphasised here is to avoid leaving a military vacuum in the Middle East. From the overall strategy of defence plans for the Middle East, Egypt is considered as vital, and by some strategists as the most vital defence link in that whole area, making alternative bases appear as second rate from the point of view of effectiveness.

Hopes dashed

Unofficially, obstacles to agreement with Egypt were therefore termed formidable though not insuperable. Hopes for a speedy understanding and early agreement appeared considerably dashed by the apparent irreconcilability of the Egyptian demand for evacuation and British insistence so far to stay put.

The Foreign Office, meanwhile, declined to comment on a suggestion by the London "Times" for a non-aggression pact between Israel and Jordan in the absence of a peace treaty due to Arab League opposition.

There can be no agreed revision of the 1936 Anglo-Egyptian treaty until an acceptable answer is found for the defence problem the Liberal "Manchester Guardian" stated today.

The newspaper said in an editorial that the obstacles to agreement were formidable but not insuperable.

"The Egyptians are naturally anxious to see the end of what they still regard as the British occupation, even if it has dwindled to a small force in the Canal zone and has little more effect on Egypt's national life than the American air station at Burtonwood has on ours," the newspaper said.

"The British are equally anxious not to leave a military vacuum in the Middle East."

Not enough

The "Manchester Guardian" said that the Egyptian claim that they could defend the Canal on their own was not unreasonable but neither the Egyptians nor another country in the Middle East can claim to be able to put an army into the field on the scale needed to hold off a major attack.

"If that is to be done at all it will need the forces of West as well, and they must have somewhere to work from."

The British force in the Canal zone would not be enough to stem a serious attack. It would serve only as a nucleus, to be reinforced as war began or threatened to begin, the newspaper said.

"It would make no great tactical difference if it was withdrawn altogether, as long as it was entitled to return at the threat of danger.

"What matters far more are the great 'installations,' the workshops and depots and airfields, on which any large force ultimately rests, and which cannot be built up hurriedly to meet a gathering storm.

"If the Egyptian Government would agree that British troops once withdrawn from the Canal, could return—not after war broke out, which might be too late, but at the threat of it—and if it could undertake to maintain the base facilities in such a way that they could be instantly taken into use again at need, then one cannot see any tactical harm in withdrawing the troops to, say, East Africa.

"But that becomes a sound policy only if there is unequivocal agreement over the circumstances in which they may return," the "Manchester Guardian" concluded.—United Press and Reuter.

CHEMIST INDICTED AS SPY

New York, June 9.

A Brooklyne Grand Jury today indicted Harry Gold, Philadelphia chemist, and two unidentified persons on charges of atom spying against the United States.

The indictment was announced here by the Justice Department.

The indictment named "John Doe, alias John and Richard Roe, alias Sam" and asserted that "the true and correct names" of these persons were unknown to the jurors.

Gold was arested at Philadelphia on May 23, accused of being a "contact" for the convicted British scientist, Dr. Klaus Fuchs.

Espionage information filed against Gold at the time of his arrest mentioned also a "John Doe" described as an agent for the Russian Government.

This "John Doe" was alleged to have received from Gold atomic secrets passed to Gold by Fuchs.

By naming "Richard Doe" the indictment introduced another mysterious figure into the alleged wartime traffic in secret data.

There was no indication here as to the identity of "Richard Doe, alias Sam."

The Grand Jury said that the three men had conspired to deal with Dr. Fuchs "and divers other persons to the Grand Jury unknown" to give secrets to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in 1944 and 1945.

The charges were presented to the Federal Grand Jury in Brooklyn because most of Gold's contacts with Fuchs were alleged to have occurred in territory within its jurisdiction.

Gold, aged 30, is now held in Philadelphia. He is to be given a hearing there on Monday.—Reuter.

OPTIMISM OVER TEXTILE TALKS

Liverpool, June 9.

Japanese cotton manufacturers have promised the United States and Britain to avoid reckless competition in the world market, Sir Raymond Streat, chairman of the British cotton industry mission to Japan, said today.

Sir Raymond said: "Time alone will show, but we believe our journey to Japan and the United States has been a successful beginning to the task of dealing with the latest problem of Japanese competition."

Arriving here aboard the liner Britannic, Sir Raymond said no attempt had been made to work out a concrete arrangement on the extent and nature of Japanese participation in international cotton textile trading. He added: "No quick solution to the problem is likely to be found by anyone. The question is too complex and difficult for that to be expected."

Sir Raymond said the atmosphere had been cordial at talks with Japanese cotton industry leaders. The Japanese chairman, Mr. Hori, realised that Japanese developments must be achieved on the basis of international co-operation in a "live and let live" spirit, he said.

He added, "Mr. Hori gave us an assurance that renunciation of reckless competition was supported by everyone in Japanese industry."—United Press.

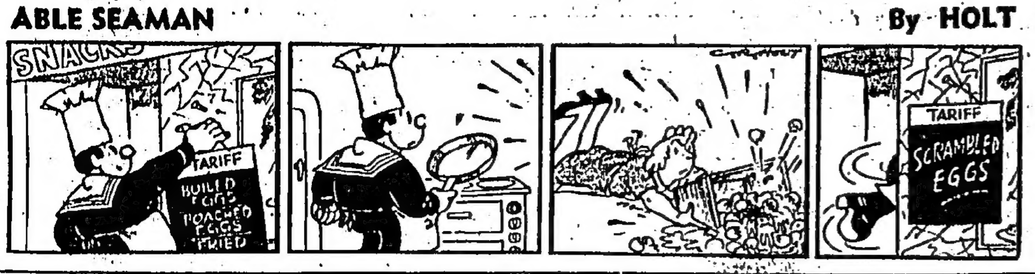
MEAT CAUSE OF EPIDEMIC

Berlin, June 9.

The West German newspaper "Der Tag" said that 880 persons are stricken with typhoid in Soviet-occupied Leipzig. It said the typhoid outbreak was caused by canned horsemeat, sold in the State-run "free shops."

The newspaper said the outbreak resulted in some deaths, but did not say how many.—United Press.

ABLE SEAMAN By HOLT



Your Life and Mine

by IRIS ASHLEY

Some weeks ago I wrote about a book on child study which came from America and which mapped out the expected behaviour of a normal child from birth to 10 years old.

This most extensive research with the combined growth on child mind and body was made by Dr. Arnold Gesell, Director of the Yale Clinic of Child Development, and Dr. Frances Ilg, assistant professor.

Now I have been reading a further book called "The Child From Five To Ten." So far this is published only in America, so you might be interested to hear something of what they say.

• • •

In a chapter on fears and dreams the comments start with babyhood. We are told not to be over-alarmed by childish fears.

Fear is normal and natural. In the right places it is protective, as, for instance, fear of fire; it is also harmful if misplaced. And all fears and dreams change as childhood advances.

A baby from one month to 12 months is apt to cry at anything which threatens his sense of security, or if his mother changes her appearance with a new hat. He fears sudden movements and is really afraid of pain.

At that age he does not dream, but is upset if wakened by a loud noise.

At 15 months he hates to see his mother depart, and knows real fear of this until, at two years old, he begins to understand she will return. And the two-year-old is usually a light sleeper.

• • •

It is not at all cowardly of a fellow under three to be scared stiff of animals—especially loud animal noises — and he likes the familiarity of his mother and own belongings at the end of the day.

At three noises become less alarming and visual things can be terrifying. Three-year-olds often hate the dark and anything grotesque.

The child who hears policemen spoken of as some kind of threat can develop a real horror of these helpful individuals.

At four sleep is deeper. Reports of dreams are often combined with fanciful tales.

Such imaginings must not be confused with "lies"; the four-year-olds dream of animals, generally fierce dogs or wolves, things which chase them. When they wake with dreams some definite gesture of no importance such as a drink of water or turning the pillow gives the required assurance that all is well and they go back to sleep.

• • •

The five-year-old is less fearful altogether. He is rational and fears things like bodily harm and noisy dogs. The dark is still unfriendly, and the absent mother worries him till she returns, when he usually forgets about her.

But at five, too, nightmares are common, and often the child cannot say just *what* was so alarming, usually there is a vague statement about "a bear" or "I dreamed of snakes." He can't get back to sleep, and a glass of warm milk often helps.

At six dreams often amuse the child and he will laugh and talk in his sleep. The bad dreams now are often of something happening to a parent.

If six-year-olds are wakened it is better to let them seek out their mother, however late the hour. Reassurance soon brings sleep.

Fears now have relation to normal living. The six- and seven-year-olds worry about being late for school, they worry about not being liked by their teachers and playmates. No matter how careful the parental talk they dream up fears of ghosts, of people hiding behind doors, and of burglars lurking under the bed. Plenty of light and company is the only antidote.

Children of eight and nine are likely to sleep very deeply and dream only at intervals. Often they recount pleasant dreams; nightmares can usually be traced to personal anxiety about school or some scarifying film or radio programme.

They begin to experience the nightmare motion of "falling" into wakefulness.

They become much less affected by dreams now, however, because they can see the reason and origin for themselves. Sometimes when the dream is a pleasant fairy-tale they are very annoyed at being wakened in the morning!

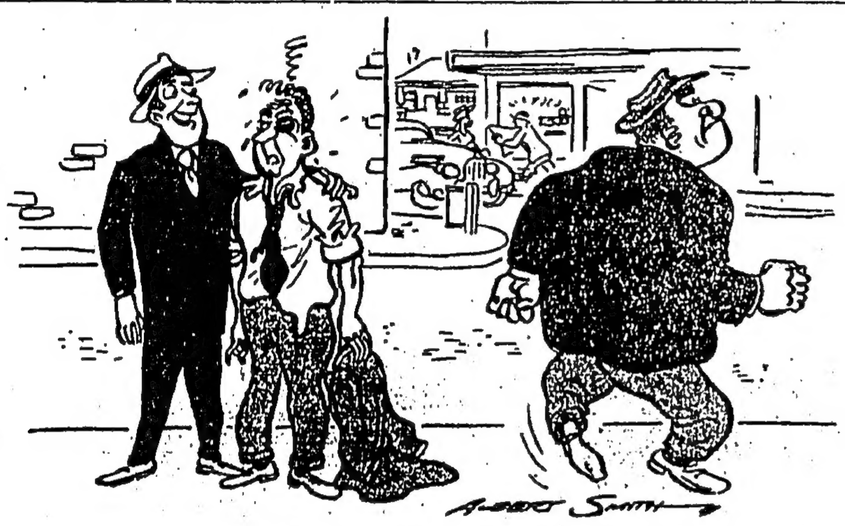
The fears of the children from nine onward are very variable with the individual; it is normal for them to worry about things which touch their vanity, such as failure to cope with competition, or silly mistakes.

But they also begin to enjoy fear obliquely, loving to frighten each other; and cheerfully announcing, with obvious relish, that they were "scared to death" of something.

• • •

It becomes obvious from these researches that there is a normal progress from the easily scared baby to the calm, unafraid child.

Parents should accept the idea that you cannot *convict* a child against a fear; the child's withdrawal only becomes greater. But with patience and subtle reassurances a sense of balance and control asserts itself, and, in short, a child dives into the water because he knows he can swim.



"I'm glad you called him that, Bill. I was going to call him that myself."

Behind the political scene

By Alastair Forbes

Morrison drives to the right

Some people may think that the notorious failure of Socialist politicians to fulfil their electoral promises has been usefully mitigated by the diligence with which they are now carrying out those of their opponents.

Since their narrow victory in February the Labour Party has lifted a very large number of restrictions, swept away the points system, removed all but one control on the use of steel, and restored, albeit in a nauseatingly patronising manner, to the Englishman a small measure of his once-cherished freedom to keep his home or castle in repair.

In a hurry

In a commendable hurry to catch up with every other country in the world, to say nothing of Mr. Webb and Mr. Dalton, Mr. Noel-Baker has successfully expedited the arrangements first proposed by the oil companies and which formed the basis of Tory election promises of increased petrol.

He has even gone so far as to assure the House of Commons that this step in no mere Daltonian "experiment in freedom," but is to be for the duration of Labour's enjoyment of office.

The usually rather timid Mr. Noel-Baker is to be congratulated on overcoming the fears, which no doubt assailed him, of "irritating" the cyclists, equestrians, and pedestrians, who will have little use for his concession.

The gesture itself, quite as much as the suddenness with which it was made, has astonished and delighted the country as nothing else since VE-Day

One is to deduce from this perhaps that Conservative suggestions during and after the election of a more modest easement of fuel rationing were not widely believed.

No extra votes

It certainly did not appear that the Tories collected any extra votes as a result of Mr. Churchill's introduction of this topic into the February campaign.

The country's attitude in February to what Mr. Attlee once called "that dishonest document" may after all only have been one of finding it largely a good policy but one proposed by the wrong party, or at any rate by the party with the wrong name.

There will be certain minor but immediate consequences of Mr. Noel-Baker's move. In the first place a sizable army of Civil Servants will be free for other possibly less negative employment.

Its intelligence section, comprising spies and snoopers, will be available to plague the public on some other front—unless, by some miracle, the Socialists decide to follow Tory theory a stage farther and offer the talents of these ladies and gentlemen to the private sector of the national economy.

Chance to plan

In the cities, and especially in London, traffic jams, already serious, will become chaotic. The return to laissezfaire and the price mechanism at the petrol pump is going to call for a great deal of planning by the Traffic Commissioners.

But this is a field which the planners, who prefer to turn their hands to vaster and vaguer projects like wars and famines and basic industries, have incomprehensively neglected

Mr. Morrison currently sees Britain as a nation of shop customers, and it is to a simplification of the distributive trade that his policy-making mind has been chiefly turning. His difficult objective is to lure the Housewives' League into the Co-ops.

For the rest, his electoral strategy is to propose, and where possible carry out, whatever is popular and feasible, and then call it successful Socialism. Nationalisation will go the way of the petrol-coupon books.

No longer do the Socialists in conference plan to change the face of Britain. Their plan is rather to keep the same faces in Britain's Government.

The Tories may not like all this, but there is very little that they can do but wait for a change in their fortunes. They must face the fact that if Sir Stafford Cripps's daring accumulator bet comes off, the threatened crisis may be avoided, and 1952 may see Britain riding a boom.

Since it is the British people's fortunes that the Chancellor is gambling with, one must evidently wish him luck. But he was little more control over his chances than any Epsom punter

Nasty corners

He cannot control the American economy and the chances of its continuing its present booming thirst for raw materials.

It is far from certain that, with the cost of living rising at its present pace, he can much longer sit on the national wage bill, upon the freezing of which the whole machinery of the present successful recovery depends.

He may not be able to control the waste of dollar resources by other sterling area countries. Indeed, there is no lack of nasty corners at which he may come unstuck. And so long as he cannot bring himself to cut expenditure he will have no grip with which to save himself.

But if the Fates continue to be kind and the crisis to be kept at bay the Socialists should still beware of cheering too soon their own triumph, while others cheer the recovery of Britain.

They may fool themselves as to their wisdom and foresight without fooling the British people.

Not even the forecast by the Royal Commission on Population that in 50 years' time the number of feeble-minded in this country will have been doubled and the intelligence standards lowered all round should cause any Socialist to think that Labour Governments are here to stay.

Moves slowly

The British mind moves slowly and jerkily. It would not be surprising if today's happy motorists instead of thanking the Labour Party for its kindness cursed themselves for fools for having listened so tamely to its earlier arguments against removing restrictions.

And it would be no more surprising if the electorate decided to give the Tories a chance just when Socialism was counting the winnings from its reckless bets.

"I've no objection to them televising our match against the "Red Bull"—but I'm not having it called a minor event."

The War Minister

The Right Honourable Evelyn John Strachey, Secretary of State for War, paid a brief visit to Hong Kong last week in the course of a tour of inspection of Far Eastern defence bases. He was a guest of the Governor and Lady Grantham at Government House, and left for Malaya and home on Friday.

He was accompanied by General Sir John Harding, General Officer, Commanding-in-Chief, Land Forces, Far East.

MR. JOHN STRACHEY

Mr. Strachey arrived at a propitious time, and hundreds of local residents had an opportunity to see him and exchange a few words during the Government House garden party on the occasion of the King's Birthday, when he, together with Sir Alexander and Lady Grantham, received them as they arrived.

Mr. Strachey's visit, although short, has enabled him to achieve a better comprehension of conditions here, and the recommendations he will make to the Cabinet when he returns to Britain may have a profound effect on British defence plans in the Far East as a whole.

Mr. Strachey has said pertinent things about the British position in Malaya, and he holds the view that the bandit-suppression campaign there will be won soon. He was guarded in his comments about Hong Kong, and as a rule declined to see the Press during his visit.

However, I met him at the Government House garden party and in a conversation lasting two minutes Mr. Strachey said he was convinced now that Hong Kong's position was not untenable. He gave me the impression that he was not unduly worried about the future of this Colony, and was concentrating his energies on Malaya, where the situation remains grim.

Mr. Strachey was dressed in a white lounge suit and conversed freely and genially with the many people who met him for the first time. He gave no sign that he was tired, despite two days of intense activity, including a long tour earlier in the day of the New Territories.

The War Secretary is tall and impressive, and his clipped sentences and soft-spoken manner amply proclaim Eton and Oxford. His conversation, too, betrayed the sincerity and fire which in 1932 enabled him to produce his first book "The Coming Struggle for Power", which, on publication, stirred Captain Liddell Hart, the famous military analyst, so much that he told readers in the "Manchester Guardian" to "watch out for this Strachey fellow."

Mr. Strachey belongs to the ranks of the erudite Socialists. By birth and breeding a Conservative, he chose the path of Socialism when it occurred to him in the late 20's that perhaps the doctrines of Sydney and Beatrice Webb provided a better answer to the problems of the modern world.

Before he became War Minister after the last election he was Minister of Food, replacing Lord Woolton following the collapse of the wartime Coalition. As the man responsible for Britain's rations, he received constant attention in the Press, and developed what has been described as a wonderful capacity for ignoring hints.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

By The SCRIBE

Retiring Rotary president

Mr. Fung Ping-fan, President of the Hong Kong Rotary Club, is due to retire from his office at the end of this month, after having served for the appointed time.

A distinguished Chinese resident, Mr. Fung was born in the Colony of notable parents. His father, the late Mr. Fung Ping-shan, donated the library to the University of Hong Kong.

Mr. Fung established a precedent when he became the first Chinese ever to be appointed Honorary Aide-de-Camp to the Governor of Hong Kong. He has held this post since Sir Andrew Caldecott's time, fulfilling duties such as announcing the arrival of Chinese guests at big Government House receptions.

MR. FUNG PING-FAN

He is well-known in the Colony, having served on many Government and social welfare committees. He was founder and first chairman of the Chinese Society of the University of Hong Kong, a committee member of the New Territories Benevolent Medical Society, and a committee member of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce.

At the moment he is a Serving Brother and District Officer of the St. John Ambulance Brigade, and member of the Executive and Finance Committees of the St. John Ambulance Association and Brigade. In addition to this he is a Court Member of the University of Hong Kong, and Vice-President of the Hong Kong Photographic Society.

His business connections are equally impressive. He is a director of nine companies, including the Bank of East Asia and the China Emporium.

A Hong Kong boy, he studied at the University of Hong Kong and did not go abroad. Later, he toured the world on business, visiting the United States, the South American Republics, the Federation of Malaya, Canada and the Philippine Islands. So far, he has not been to Europe.

Now 39 years old, Mr. Fung looks much younger than his years. He attributes this to a love of sports which has kept him young in body and mind.

He is tallish and well-built, with round, unruffled features, and an irresistibly youthful smile. Karsh, the internationally-known Canadian portraitist, who once delighted King George VI with an unending flow of uninhibited directions before finally capturing the royal visage in a memorable chatacter study, described Mr. Fung's smile as typical of the eternal gaiety of the East. This occurred when Mr. Fung called on him in Ottawa for a series of photographs.

Despite his position and connections Mr. Fung is a retiring man who conducts himself with the utmost urbanity when the spotlight is focussed on him, but who does not search for the spotlight. When I called on him at the Bank of East Asia for an interview I found him seated at a desk in the bank hall; he has declined a private office.

His conversation is topical and informative, but I gained the impression that he wearies easily of politics and the complications of modern life. He is the type of man who prefers to spend a quiet day in the country to embroilment in dilettante talk.

Consul in New Orleans

One of the most distinguished Filipino career officials paid a brief visit to Hong Kong last week en route to Calcutta to investigate prospects of increased Philippines trade with India.

He is Dr. Jose Moreno, former Philippines Consul in New Orleans, the second largest port in the United States.

Dr. Moreno came here with his wife and registered at the International Hotel, Kowloon. He was entertained at dinner on Wednesday by Mr. I.J. Montilla, Filipino businessman with large plantation holdings in the Islands.

The doctor has been consul in New Orleans since March 1948. He was sent there by President Quirino to promote Filipino trade with the Southern states of the U.S.A., and employed more than 50 per cent of his time doing just this—visiting the 10 States under his control, bordered by Texas to Florida, Arkansas to Tennessee.

He is a graduate of the University of the Philippines and Yale. He has been in the service of his Government for more than 20 years, doing diverse work, the last being sales manager of the Philippine Surplus Commission, a Government agency formed to dispose of American war surpluses which were transferred to the Philippines after the Pacific War. Before the war he was Technical Assistant in the Office of the President at Malacanan Palace.

Dr. Moreno, like his wife, is Spanish-Filipino. They both come from old Mestiza families, and enjoy the advantage of fluency in two of the widest-spoken languages in the world—Spanish and English.

In a talk with me about his impressions of America, Dr. Moreno said since his tenure of office in New Orleans, people in the South have begun to lose their original idea that the Philippines were a group of Islands in a remote part of the world.

The Filipinos, since Dewey's remarkable victory in Manila Bay, have become well-known in

DR. JOSE MORENO

cities like New York and San Francisco, where large colonies have sprung up. In the South, however, the natural insularity of the people beyond the Mason-Dixon Line has always had the effect of obscuring the rest of the world in their eyes, and the Filipinos—as well as the Chinese, the Japanese and the Indians—were regarded with a mixture of detachment and unconcern.

Dr. Moreno has changed this. He visited bazaars, fairs, industrial exhibitions in Texas, Tennessee, Florida and Arkansas, addressed Chambers of Commerce, lecture meetings, women's associations and school children. When he left America—only after the imposition of the new Philippine import controls had severely crippled the flow of trade between Manila and New Orleans—the Southerners were well aware that the East existed in fact as well as theory.

He is an impressive man, suave, debonair, and extremely cultured. His conversation is disarmingly frank, and dining with him I was amazed at the extent of his knowledge of the American scene. He knows and admires the Americans for what they are—a gracious, hospitable people, slightly difficult to understand in the beginning but quite irresistible after a while.

Mrs. Moreno is beautiful and refined, with a sweet graciousness and charm. She is the mother of a fine young boy now at school in the Philippines

Urban Councillor

The latest addition to the membership of the Urban Council is a well-known local resident who has been the Chinese manager of the Banque de Indo-Chine for many years. He is Mr. Kwok Chan.

Mr. Kwok Chan and Mr. Dhun Ruttonjee were recently appointed to the Council to replace two retiring members.

Born and bred in Hong Kong, Mr. Kwok is recognised as a brilliant organiser. He has served on many Government and social committees, and visited Bangkok last month as head of the Hong Kong delegation to the Economic Council for Asia and the Far East.

Mr. Kwok is a graduate of the Diocesan Boys' School, and was born 46 years ago. Like most Chinese, he does not show his age. A youthful demeanour is enhanced by remarkably young eyes—which dart here and there with the impersonal rapidity of a bird's.

He is casual in his deportment and easily approachable. A true native of Hong Kong, he has a deep love for the Colony and is always anxious to promote its position in the Commonwealth and internationally. Of Mr. Kwok it has been said that he is a man who sees and observes—as opposed to some people who see with the eye and fail to capture with the mind.

Calling at his office the other day for a talk on his impressions of Bangkok, I encountered a lively personality whose enthusiasm and wonderful sense of humour caught my fancy. We discussed his trip and his career in a buoyant vein.

He found the Siamese capital tremendously international, and a great deal more beautiful since his last trip six months ago. The weather was hot, but the ECAFE sessions were conducted with a fine measure of congeniality, which made up for the inhospitality of the temperature.

One visible evidence of the rapid progress of reconstruction was the completion of new administrative offices at the Bangkok airport, where six months ago business was conducted in an improvised hangar.

Mr. Kwok told me the Commonwealth countries showed a remarkable singleness of purpose, and he was convinced that sessions of this sort could only promote better economic understanding in this part of the world.

He studied commercial training at the University of Hong Kong, and in 1930 became a director of the Tung Wah Hospital. In 1941 he was appointed a Justice of the Peace, and after the war served as a member of the Hong Kong Chinese Reconstruction Advisory Committee.

MR. KWOK CHAN

He is a married man and the father of six children.

In his youth he was much addicted to sports, and still enjoys an occasional game of tennis.

Mr. Kwok is naturally democratic and has no patience with fanfare of any sort. He regards his own career—with its long line of civic and governmental responsibilities—as the product of circumstances which he utilised to the best advantage.

Bespectacled and soft-spoken, he is typical of that section of Hong Kong population which has successfully mingled the best of two influences—the British and Chinese.

Young father

Mr. Jose de la Rama, a cousin of the proprietors of the De La Rama Lines of Manila, and legal adviser to the Philippine Consulate in Hong Kong, became a proud man last week when his wife gave birth to their second child.

Young and idealistic, Mr. de la Rama is the scion of a rich Filipino family who control no less than 114 theatres in Iloilo and Isabela Negros-Occidental.

His consular post in Hong Kong is his first and probably his last, as I understand that he plans to resign from the department of Foreign Affairs soon to resume his career as a lawyer.

He was born in 1921 at Isabela Negros-Occidental, a town almost as romantic and fabulous as its name—derived from the consort of King Ferdinand whose foresight enabled Columbus to discover America and alter the course of history.

MR. JOSE DE LA RAMA

He studied at the San Augustine College and later at the University of Santo Tomas. He graduated in 1938 with honours in commerce.

Mr. de la Rama came to Hong Kong last year as the Consulate's financial officer, and was subsequently made legal adviser.

From Spanish-Filipino stock, he speaks Spanish and looks very much like the Mesquita that he is.

Before joining the Consular service he managed his family's interests.

Untold Tales of London

NO. 4--IN A MONASTERY GARDEN

By Felix Barker

The relationship between landlord and tenant is always a delicate one. Rarely, however, can friction about rent or dilapidation have resulted in a more disconcerting scene than that which confronted the prioress of St. Helen's Monastery, near Bishopsgate, one day in about the year 1530.

The reverend mother, Mary Rollesley, was walking through the cloisters when she heard shouting coming from the direction of the garden. To see what disturbed its usually secluded calm the prioress hurried her pace.

As she came into the garden she saw a rather dishevelled young woman sitting on the high wall. She was screaming at the nuns who were walking in evening meditation below. And what she screamed was none the less sinful for being, we may hope, outside their understanding.

"Whores!" shouted Dorothy Orell with relish. "You are all whores and bawdies!"

The meaning of those two words was not, however, lost on the prioress. Her face turned a little pink under the white wimple and black cloth of her Benedictine habit. She raised her hand in protest, but the young woman on the wall did not cease shouting.

"For a long space," the prioress complained, "she sat there railing against me and my convent, calling us whores and bawdies and other shameful words with mocks and scorns."

Difficult dame

The dismayed nuns were quickly dispersed, but it probably needed the assistance of the priest, John Larke, clerk and steward of the monastery, or Roger Hall, the janitor, before Dorothy Orell could be persuaded to stop. Then she slipped down on the far side of the wall and disappeared among the houses and tenements that gave on to St. Mary Axe.

Even if the prioress had not known that Dorothy Orell was the married daughter of Dame Mary Parker, a widow, she would have guessed that the outrage was part of the campaign being waged by the tenants of the property which the convent owned.

Dame Mary Parker held the lease of a house described in the deeds as a "mense set and lying within the precincts and Close of the monastery."

The prioress must have wished many times in recent months that more of the revenue of the convent came from bequests and country property, and less from houses so near its walls.

Trouble by night

Not only was Mary Parker frequently encouraging "divers wild perrons" to resort to her house where they played dice, cards, and engaged in other unlawful pastimes; she was doing everything in her power to disrupt the life of the convent.

Only recently she and some of her companions had violated an order, made by the City of London, that the outer gates must be barred at 9 o'clock by winter and 10 o'clock by summer. The wretched janitor had been forced to open the gates, and the noise that had been made as they went singing and shouting in and out had been quite audible in the prioress's room. She only prayed that it had not reached the nuns' dormitory.

The janitor had come to her the following morning with tales of how Dame Parker's son, Jasper, had threatened him if he would not open up. "I'll break your head or else break up the gates," he had told him. "I'll come in at all times of the night, spite your teeth!"

Now had come this dreadful scene in the garden. Never since its foundation in 1212 had the monastery of St. Helen's ever witnessed anything like it. In the twentieth year of the reign of Henry VIII St. Helen's was one of the most venerated and respected of all the Houses of Religious Women in London.

The prioress, Mary Rollesley, would not have been human if she did not feel dismay and humiliation at the thought that tales of the evening's incident might reach the convents in Clerkenwell, Stratford-le-Bow, and Halliwell.

The main West Gate which Mary Parker's son had threatened, was in Bishopsgate Street, one of the limits of the convent's land. To the East the property extended to St. Mary Axe, and Northwards to Camomile street. The Southern boundary was the little church of St. Helen's, which was shared by the convent and the local parish. Immediately surrounding the monastery walls was a considerable amount of Benedictine property.

The start of the trouble went back 12 years to the time of the previous prioress when Dame Mary Parker--Mary Pount as she was then--had first come to live in the precincts of the monastery. The house she had leased was even then, she said, in great ruin and decay, and she had been forced to pay a sum of about £6 10s. to make it habitable.

Tumbledown house

For seven years of widowhood she had lived there. Then she had married for the second time one Thomas Parker, an ironmonger of the City, who had set up shop on the West side of the monastery facing on to the street which led up to Bishopsgate.

The years had not improved the property, and Mary, now supported by a husband, complained about the condition to John Larke, the steward. "A great part of the timber is so perished and feeble," she told him, "that it is like daily to fall down and perish us."

Larke's reaction was to pull down the walls and timbers that were dangerous—and leave them pulled down. For three months it was impossible to lock the house up. Mary complained fear of her life, and her husband was anxious lest thieves should get in and steal the wares he kept there.

They constantly worried Larke to start rebuilding, but he always found excuse for further delay. "The monastery," he told Mary Parker with a sigh, "is at this time bare and unprovided of money for the new building and repairing of the messuage."

Then he tried a now-familiar gambit. "If you would do so much to re-edify and build the messuage yourselves," he said, "you have the house for the space and term of 40 years under the Convent seal of the monastery."

Mary and her husband agreed. Exactly how much they spent on rebuilding was to be a source of dispute. They said £50; the convent put it at £2.

Whatever was spent, John Larke did not keep his end of the bargain. The Parkers waited in vain for a formal agreement. In the meanwhile the old prioress died, and Sister Mary Rollesley, who had been a nun at the convent, took her place as mother superior.

The new prioress was approached, and it seemed that John Larke's delays and "deceitful and flattering words" were at an end. The prioress gave a further promise and Thomas Parker gave her a penny as "an earnest" of the deal.

Plea of poverty

This meeting took place in July, 1529, but months passed and still no contract appeared. Even more galling to the Parkers was the fact that the new prioress lost no time in installing her own relatives into monastic property at peppercorn rents.

One John Rollesley was not only given the manor at Burston for a rent of £9, but also a house in the Close—obviously of some pretensions, since a bishop had been the previous tenant—for 80 years at 46s. 8d. In addition he had 10 other tenements for £15 a year which were sub-let at a considerable profit.

The plea of poverty seemed to Mary Parker preposterous. The monastery was employing not only Larke as steward, but also a rent-receiver and auditor, and paying a pension to three chantry chaplains. Another relative of the prioress, Edward Rollesley, even got an annuity "for good counsel."

This was the background to the succession of petty annoyances and disturbances which had culminated in the outrage by Dorothy Orell in the garden.

The prioress's retaliation was, to say the least, injudicious. She began to slander her troublesome tenants. Mary Parker she accused of living apart from her husband. "They continued," she alleged, "as persons dissevered from one another and not as man and wife ought to as it is within the City of London."

Whatever the rights of the matter, Thomas Parker had a ready answer. His ownership of two properties, which had given rise to the story of separation, was, he explained, only because he needed one for his business, and he considered the prioress had "a devilish and malicious mind not like a religious woman according to her profession."

Final outrage

"Her unclean mouth," he added, "is replenished full of unchaste, despiteful and slanderous words, delighting much in ungodly communication."

The climax to the feud was not long in arriving. The scene in the garden had at least been in private. The final outrage took place in front of the whole parish one Sunday morning. Its setting was the church.

St. Helen's is curiously built. It has not one but two naves, parallel and of almost equal size. The North was called the Nun's Nave, and was occupied exclusively by the nuns who had access to it through a private door in the North wall of the church. The public nave, with the altar at the East end, was to the South. Screens fixed between the centre pillars, the length of the church, separated the nuns from the secular congregation.

In the public nave there were certain pews reserved by the prioress for the people she nominated, and they were retained and repaired at her cost. At Matins on the Sunday morning when it all happened Mary Parker strode into the church "in manner like a churchwarden and there pulleth women and servants out of their pews and setteth in the pews whom she pleases to the marvellous great unquiet of all the people being in the chapel and the disturbance of divine service."

But this was only the start. During the service Mary's second daughter, Elizabeth, tried to force her way into the Nuns Nave and, being stopped, she, "standing on height," looked over the separating screen and "neither regarding the place nor the time but like a woman out of her wit railed at the nuns."

The expressions she used were exactly the same as those of her sister in the garden.

Well might the prioress complain that "the nuns were so troubled by all this that they be almost weary of their lives." Worse still, financially, other tenants were "so unquieted" that they gave warning that they would have to leave. Religiously-minded women had not taken houses near the monastery to be scandalised by such scenes.

Something clearly had to be done. Mary Rollesley appealed to the law. In due course Thomas Parker and Mary his wife, Jasper Pount, Jane Kemp (another daughter of the Parkers) and her husbands Christopher Kemp were all arraigned before the Star Chamber.

The times for such a complaint by the monastery could not have been more inopportune. The wind was already blowing cold for religious houses. The Star Chamber was the King's court, and Henry VIII was no longer "defender of the faith." It was the very year in which he was smarting under the papal refusal of permission for him to divorce Catherine of Aragon. It was only five years before the two great "inquests" which were to be held into monastic habits, morals, and church revenues.

Perhaps the court considered that without provocation the tenants of St. Helen's would not have been so unruly; perhaps, knowing the king's mind, they considered it politic to be lenient to the accused.

An Earl's prize

If, however, the prioress won her case and the Parkers were fined or imprisoned, her triumph was to be short-lived. St. Helen's escaped the first blow of the Dissolution when 400 smaller monasteries were closed in 1536, but it was confiscated with the remainder three years later.

The deed of surrender was made on November 25, 1539, and the monastery went to Thomas Cromwell, the Earl of Essex and principal agent of the Dissolution. It was his reward for the boast that he would make Henry the richest prince in Christendom.

The nuns, mostly London women, had been dispersed a year earlier. John Larke ended his career on the scaffold at Tyburn some years later. As for the prioress, Marry Rollesley, she received a small pension, and, after her experience with the Parkers, does not seem to have found the outside world too exacting. She was still living in 1556.

"She was screaming at the nuns who were walking in evening meditation below."

A DUEL CLUB

Any day now Paris may have an outbreak of duels. If she does the duels will be the result of a new club formed by a group of export duellists with the aim of popularising the gentle art.

The new club, headed by a lawyer, will hold regular meetings, stage mock battles and real duels and also publish pamphlets giving the latest "fight" news to hundreds of duel-minded Parisians.

One of the most novel features of the new club, however, will be its service to those who lose their tempers, and, on the spur of the moment, challenge others to a fight. At a few hours notice the club guarantees to provide cars to take would-be duellists to a secluded glade and offers to arrange for "equipment", doctors, and seconds, "for as long as needed". Finally, for those challengers who, when actually faced with the prospect of a duel, regret losing their tempers, the club offers fights by proxy.

In the face of this all-out bid to bring duelling back to Paris, the police have declared the club illegal. Such a declaration, however, is not expected to deter men already experts at discovering the secluded glade.

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ENGAGEMENT

The engagement is announced between Enid Margery Greenop, daughter of Mrs. R. H. Wild, of Hong Kong, and James Ferguson Mitchell, of Que Que Southern Rhodesia, son of Mr. and Mrs. James Mitchell, of Brigstack, England.

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Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Alonco and family thank all relatives and friends for their kind expression of sympathy and attendance at the funeral.

N. E. P. IN CHINA

Peking's reports on the recent economic conference in Peking said much about co-ordinating State and private enterprise in China, but nothing whatever about foreign enterprise. There is no harm, and there may perhaps be some good, in the proposal to send a small group of leading British businessmen to Peking to discuss the future of British business in China. Chinese private enterprise at least knows a little better what its immediate future is to be. It even established that there is to be a future for it—contrary to all recent indications. Of course, the Nepmen in Russia after 1921 had a future. It didn't last long, and they have been very, very dead ever since.

Russia has always had a certain amount of trade with the outside world. That doesn't mean much, because she handles it all herself. Nobody knows just how long China will need a foreign link between the State trading bodies and the markets abroad, nor what precisely would be the effect of a Titoist turn which would make China, like Robespierre, the Friend of All the World but Communist just the same.

But the questions men who have a great stake in China must be asking themselves are formidable and vital, and they must be answered sooner rather than later, for the present drain cannot go on. A little more light, and sage guidance, would be of great value. Mere hypotheses are repugnant to the sound business head. In any case it would be of interest to learn from the law and the new prophets whether—like their theoretical ideas about the complete fading out of governments—the soothsayers think foreign business must precede them into oblivion, or linger on to share a fate that in the case of Government seems mythical.

Certainly private enterprise has had a new lease of life as a result of the fortnight's conference in Peking. The conference was attended by the two Communist leaders who have been directing national economic and financial affairs, Messrs. Chen Yun and Po Yi-po; by representatives of private industrialists and merchants, officials of the People's Bank, the Ministry of Trade, and the Industrial and Commercial Bureaux. When it ended, Peking Radio announced that public and private enterprises would hereafter be developed under a co-ordinated system which would take into account the interests of both sections.

Reports were presented which outlined the causes of the present acute problems of industry and commerce, which followed the blockade and the harsh taxation and levies, the rapid institution of concerns, and the severe deflation. Proposals of State trading were also drafted regard to the taxation system and the Victory Bond levies, and these are to be discussed at a Conference on Taxation, due to follow this conference. New regulations covering private investments in enterprises, especially the rights and liabilities of private investors, were studied, and the relations between Capital and Labour were thoroughly discussed.

The Peking statement said it was unanimously felt that, since price stability had been achieved, and adjustment of balance between public and private economy had become "the most important issue of the day." It was claimed that the Government had recently done much to assist the development of private industries and would continue to do so. Some of the delegates contended that renewed inflation on a modified scale would be better than the present paralysis and wholesale unemployment. This was turned down, but it was decided to help key industries. State trading concerns would call a halt to the tendency to wipe out private enterprise and encourage private merchants so as to facilitate the circulation of goods between the countryside and the cities.

It was even agreed that private merchants may again deal in agricultural products and make "reasonable" profits, but excessive profits would not be tolerated. Other reports also indicated an amelioration of the conditions under which private industry was taxed to the hilt, and forced to pay their workers in unproductive idleness. These concessions and the extension of Government credits, apply only to socalled key industries. A long list of "non-essential" activities will be left to fend for themselves or expire. In short, the decisions represent a halt in the headlong rush toward the Sovietization of all economic activities, and a compromise which may make it possible for private enterprise to resume, while leaving to the State supreme control and direction of the economic machine.

DEFENCE OF THE WEST

By a military correspondent

The full import of the decisions taken by the North Atlantic Council last month has been masked by their emphasis on organisation rather than action. But reorganisation was the essential condition of more vigorous action.

The machinery previously set up may have served a purpose in a period of experiment and initial planning. Officers and experts of different nations have learned to understand each other's problems, and have agreed upon projects of combined action in certain contingencies. But action now—real progress towards a live, concerted defence of the West — has been pitifully small.

Even the existing machinery under the North Atlantic Treaty and the Brussels Act has not yielded all that it might, for want of determined and self-sacrificing will on the part of the constituent Governments.

* * *

Grave defects

On the other hand, such a will itself could not produce the action needed from the present machinery. Chief among its defects are:

1. Lack of continuous drive below the level of Foreign Ministers;
2. Lack of clear lines of function and responsibility.
3. Weakness in overall planning—in face of a global menace — between the different strategic regions and between the economic, financial and military aspects of the problem.
4. Concentration on staff work without combined commands.
5. Excessive size and complexity of the groups and committees on account of the number of countries involved, all being on a footing of equality.

To remedy these defects a complete overhaul and reconstruction is needed, inspired by a new and urgent will on the part of the Governments and their peoples to create a real combined defence of the West. We need not criticise the Foreign Ministers for not doing everything at once. Their decisions showed that the will is growing and that some at least of the defects of machinery are recognised and are intended to be put right.

* * *

Balanced forces

We are not told exactly what are the directives to the defence committee and the defence financial and economic committee of the North Atlantic Council. But they do emphasise "*that the problem of adequate military forces and the necessary financial costs should be examined as one and not as separate problems.*"

This can be taken as meaning, in effect, that the North Atlantic Powers as a group are to be persuaded to find the money for the defence they must have, rather than cut the size and quality of defence below the minimum needed for their safe survival, by reason of some arbitary financial limitation: "His Majesty's Government, please note."

It means also that the financial burden may have to be shared differently from the physical one, as between the various Powers: if each supplies what it best can, this may not exactly match what it can afford, relatively to others, in money. Implicit here is the full and unstinted principle of mutual aid, which indeed is explicitly endorsed in the London communique.

All this is subordinate, however, to the idea of "balanced collective forces," that vital phrase in which may be the beginning of a new era in democratic defence. While allowance is made for national commitments outside the North Atlantic area, the Governments are urged to "concentrate on the creation of balanced collective forces in the progressive build-up" of North Atlantic defence.

Balanced collective forces may mean unbalanced national forces, that is the price to be paid. They may mean laying by some cherished national traditions: Britons, for instance, will have to ask themselves whether their battleships and big aircraft-carriers really find a place in balanced collective forces to which they might better contribute a far larger anti-submarine fleet than they now possess.

* * *

An executive

But directives and objectives, however clear and sound, are not motive power. To provide the drive, the means of decision and action, is surely the purpose and function of the newly created Council of Deputies. It is meant to be, not merely an official long-stop for the Foreign Ministers, but an executive.

In the intervals between meetings of Ministers, the deputies will be responsible, on behalf of and in the name of the Council for carrying out its policies and for formulating issues requiring decisions by member Governments.

Without a real executive organ to translate policy into action, the North Atlantic Treaty will not produce collective defence.

Can this new body meet the need? That depends on a number of things, of which the first and by far the most important is the men who are named as deputies.

The new organ will fail unless there are appointed to it men of outstanding character and international prestige, to whom not only the Ministers but the democracies behind them will willingly entrust matters of life and death to the West.

From East of the Atlantic it needs men of the calibre of a Lord Portal of Hungerford or a Jean Monnet: and its chairman, whom it is to elect, must have dynamic power and wide vision such as few possess. Its headquarters ought clearly to be in London.

* * *

A grand overhaul

The North Atlantic Council has given priority in its immediate objectives to "co-ordination of the work" of its subsidiary organs The Deputies, so instructed, should at once overhaul the whole mechanism, and if necessary rebuild it entirely.

The means must be adapted to the object, which is to create, equip, train and prepare to use "balanced collective forces."

On the military side, this requires, as in national defence, a clear chain of command and control, with regional commands and planning staffs to accord, not with political considerations, but with the conduct of possible war.

To achieve that will certainly involve drastic review of the existing scheme of regional planning groups (Northern European, Western European, Mediterranean, Canadian - United States, North Atlantic Ocean).

These groups, however useful for assuring to certain lesser Powers a special voice in plans affecting their own neighbourhoods, do not accord, as theatres of separate command and military planning, with the realities of potential world war.

The grand strategy and the main logistics must be on the scale of the whole North Atlantic and European zone.

This comprises three broad elements; a main base, a front area (itself containing vital installations and reserves) and a vulnerable line of communication between them.

Military organisation should follow the same pattern. Within the front area, although Europe from the North Cape to the Bosphorus is strategically one zone, the key area is Western Europe, including West Germany and Italy.

This area should be a single command. For purposes of peacetime preparation under the North Atlantic Treaty, theatre commands for the North East and the Mediterranean, if held to be needed, should be subordinate to the Western European command, though detachable if and when the outbreak or imminence of global war made that necessary—for instance, if the Eastern Mediterranean and the Middle East became one supreme command.

* * *

Western union

It follows that Western Union should be merged, so far as defence goes, in the North Atlantic Treaty organisation. The present liaison below Ministerial level is mainly through the double service of the Permanent Military Committee under Western Union as also is (with certain additional members) the Principal Staff Officers Committee of the Western European Planning Group under the North Atlantic Treaty.

Preservation of the Brussels Pact organisation is urged on three main grounds:

1. *Western Union collaboration is more intimate and complete than that of the North Atlantic, both in the terms of the treaty and in actual practice.*
2. *Britain, France and the Low Countries are in any event the hard core of European defence.*
3. *The Brussels Treaty extends beyond defence into a whole range of political, economic and cultural collaboration.*

The basic fact remains, nevertheless that Western Union defence ithout the United States is an unreality, as much now as it would be in war.

This fact alone, apart from the risk of waste of talent and confusion in planning involved in duplicated organisation, implies that the defence part of Western Union must quickly be integrated into the Atlantic scheme.

Organs for specially close co-operation among the Five Powers, at the level where politics and military planning meet, should certainly remain; but to have a Fontainebleau and a West European Supreme Headquarters of the North Atlantic Treaty both doing much the same job would be fatal to both.

The truth is that with the existing political set-up not even a man with the drive of Field-Marshal Montgomery has been able to make the Brussels Treaty defence organisation achieve anything practical; and it is due for the scrapheap.

* * *

Simple and direct

At the top, means of quick decision and determined action are as vital as in the commands. This spells simplicity and directness, which are conspicuous by their absence today.

It ought not to be necessary to obtrude Ministerial Committees to slow down and confuse the carrying out of agreed policy, below the level of the North Atlantic Council and the Deputies' Council. It is for the respective Governments to ensure that their military and official representatives at lower levels, like the Deputies themselves, are fully instructed and empowered.

The objective of organising a system which has a corporate being and responsibility of its own, and which is trusted rather than checked and counterpoised in the execution of agreed policy, might be easier to attain *if the Deputies were appointed by and responsible to, not the Foreign Ministers, who must needs see the picture through political and diplomatic spectacles, but the Prime Ministers and the President of the United States.*

It is right that, subject to policy agreed at the highest level, the Deputies, as the executive organ, should be advised by technical committees (military, supply, shipping, propaganda, etc.) representative of all the participating Powers.

But these unwieldy bodies ought not to be in the direct line of responsibility for action. The need is for compact organs for planning and decision akin to the Combined Boards or Combined Chiefs of Staff of wartime.

On the military side, such an organ is available in the socalled Standing Group, comprising representatives of Britain, France and the United States.

It should be directly answerable to the Deputies and to it should answer the European and other supreme commanders designate.

The smaller countries, in the interest of their own security, which is utterly dependent on collective Western defence, must be prepared to give way to the need for concentrating authority at that level in the hands of the three Powers who must bear the brunt of the burden.

* * *

To stop world war

That is not, of course, the only respect in which the reconstruction of the North Atlantic organisation to meet the real needs of collective defence, on these or any other lines, demands some relinquishment of strict national sovereignty. The sacrifice in the cause of a wider benefit is required just as much of the greater Powers as of the smaller.

They are asked to do no more, to prevent world war, than they would immediately be obliged to do if war actually came about.

Joint needs require joint action, joint action requires a joint will, and a joint will presupposes not only a common aim but an overwhelming desire and determination to pursue it together.

If that spirit is present, the North Atlantic defence system will work, and a third world war may thereby be prevented.

If it is not, no machinery will create it, or do more than palliate our weaknesses. The choice is now before us.

Action is the only thing they understand

By Donald McCormick

Confucius, who had a phrase for most things, once said: "If you have two loaves, keep one and exchange the other for a flower." This piece of Oriental reasoning in many ways contains the clue to the problems of the Far East today and it should be borne in mind when considering the complex questions of Far East policy.

For centuries in the lands of the Orient men have deliberately exchanged the second loaf for the flower. Sometimes it was for the flower of learning, sometimes for the flower of leisure. But somehow the flowers have not bloomed, and the one loaf has never been enough.

The problem to-day is how to change the flower back into a loaf, or, to put it simply, how to raise the standard of living so that life has some meaning for the masses.

Help needed

The simplest definition of the "problem countries" of the Far East is that they are all those countries which have unstable Governments, where independence is threatened and which have little or no hope for the future without aid from outside.

Within this category are Malaya, Burma, Siam, Indonesia and Indo-China. They all have the same problems, and none of these can be solved by unilateral action.

It is no longer possible to look upon British territories in the Far East as a purely British problem. It is essential to assess the problems of these countries from a world viewpoint. The struggle for power in Vietnam, the birth-pangs of Indonesia and the bandit warfare in Malaya are all related. To this extent the Western Powers must take the Spender plan for increasing production in S. E. Asia as seriously as the Schuman plan for integrating the economy of Western Europe.

Western Europe is virile enough to withstand the Communist menace, but the centuries of throwing away loaves for flowers in the Orient has lowered the will-power of the natives. No promises of "freedom" will make them fight against Communism and only a completely changed outlook will make them work harder to improve their standard of living.

Low morale

What was achieved at the Sydney conference on aid for South-East Asia was an assessment of what needs to be done. It has been realised that the sum of money involved is astronomical but it is all to the good that somebody has got down to concrete figures.

While £8,000,000 is the immediate target of money required for technical aid to step up food production in the next three years, it is certain that little can be done short of £23,000,000. But the conference will have done something if it can convince the United States, first that the Commonwealth will help and secondly that money invested in South-East Asia is not a bad security risk.

The urgency of the problems in Malaya, Indonesia and Indo-China are such that Marshall Aid must now be paralleled by U.S. financial assistance to the Communist-threatened lands of the Orient.

The House of Commons showed uneasiness when the Burma loan was passed. All such loans just now are in the nature of a gamble. Malaya is almost the only nation in S. E. Asia with a sound administration, ample funds and efficient military forces. Despite this, morale has deteriorated in the last six months.

It is safe to say that any major success by British arms in Malaya will have a marked effect on morale of natives throughout the area.

Trio in danger

Outside help is still suspect in all these territories. That is, perhaps, one reason why it is so swiftly swallowed up and so often used by unscrupulous politicians for their own ends.

It has been the unhappy combination of youthful nationalist idealism and corrupt officialdom which has made Burma so unstable. This state of affairs has been paralleled in Indonesia and has enabled Communism to steal a march.

Three men have challenged Communism—the Bao Dai in Vietnam, Pibul Songgram in Siam and Mohamed Hatta in Indonesia — but all three are in daily danger of assassination.

They are all marked as the "lap-dogs of Western Imperialism", and Red agents have taken every opportunity to incite fanatics against them. Where a stand is made, such as these men have made they should get the full support of the West.

Action needed

Washington has followed up the Sydney conference by announcing that the U.S. will apportion dollar aid to S. E. Asia "according to the needs of each country and possibilities afforded by local conditions."

Rice production must have first priority. It is necessary that there should be an exportable surplus of rice in S. E. Asia which can fill the gaps in Japan's supplies when American subsidies shortly come to an end.

The Orient will continue to talk and think in parables and as the sayings of Confucius, but she will understand only action. Such action, whether economic or military must show these countries that co-operation is the only road to a decent standard of living, the one answer to Communism under the guise of of "independence."

Dramatic

Hara-kiri continues to be prevalent in Japan despite a facade of Western culture and ideas.

No matter what curious religious origin is attributed to this passion for suicide, almost every example has a certain histrionic element.

One such, reported by Richard Hughes, concerns a bullet-headed schoolmaster whose wooden academy caught fire. Announcing that the responsibility was his and that his fate lay with the school, he gave a bow in the general direction of the Imperial Palace, hundreds of miles away, broke through a cordon of firemen and rushed into the blazing building and his death.

"A true Japanese", commented the chief fireman.

But Hughes tells of another Japanese, an unemployed drunkard who was not quite up to the effort. He stabbed an unknown girl, explaining that he wanted the State to do the job for him by hanging him.

As it happened, the girl did not die, and with an air of gloom he announced that he would murder a warder in gaol!

U.S. GENERAL CALLS RUSSIA'S RULERS POLITICAL BANDITS

Yokohama, June 9.

A commander of General MacArthur's Occupation Army today branded the men in the Kremlin "political bandits," and called on his troops to be ready to crush any force encroaching on American principles.

Lieutenant-General Walton H. Walker spoke at a parade marking the sixth anniversary of the activation of the Eighth Army, and at a time when Japan's Communists are openly defying the Occupation.

General Walker said while the Marxists preach that only the destruction of American capitalism will end world poverty, capitalism is only another name for wealth and exists in Russia as well as in the United States, but with this difference:

"In Russia the wealth of the nation is in the hands of the 14 men of the Kremlin, while in the United States it is more widely distributed among the people than in any other nation on earth.

"Men who argue that Communism, not democracy, guarantees a fairer distribution of wealth, are not as ignorant as one would think. They are shrewd political bandits seeking to enrich no one but themselves."

General Walker said the present status of troops training is entirely satisfactory, but warned against complacency.

He said: "Our mission now is to achieve a degree of combat readiness that will not only discourage any aggressor, but will crush any who attempt to encroach upon those principles of justice and government we stand ready to defend."

He also paid tribute to Japanese material and political gains since the surrender. He said, "For the first time in 4,000 years of subjugation, the individual Japanese is guaranteed a trial, freedom of speech, petition and assembly, and the right to choose representatives and his own government."

Fate of Jap prisoners

Meanwhile American officials still do not believe that Russia has given a satisfactory explanation for failing to repatriate thousands of Japanese who surrendered to the Soviet forces at the conclusion of World War II.

Japanese and American officials in Tokyo insist that there are still more than 300,000 Japanese in Soviet-controlled areas who have not been returned home or been reported dead.

Today's broadcast by Radio Moscow saying that the repatriation of Japanese from the Soviet Union was fully completed, was considered by officials at General MacArthur's headquarters to be nothing more than propaganda.

The Russian broadcast said all Japanese had been repatriated, except a few who were ill or who were ill or who had been convicted of war crimes, and charged that Japanese and American reports to the contrary were maliciously slanderous.

William J. Sebald, American representative and Chairman of the Allied Council for Japan, told the United Press: "I have no comment, except to refer to the minutes of the Allied Council sessions, which cover the subject fully."

On May 10, Mr. Sebald made a lengthy statement to the Council, charging the Russians with flagrant violation of international law, because of their treatment of Japanese prisoners of war and their failure to send home those whom the Japanese and Americans claim are still held in Soviet-controlled territories, perhaps as slave labourers.—United Press.

"A LONG FIGHT IN MALAYA"

Rangoon, June 9.

Britain's War Minister, Mr. John Strachey, today declared that there are practically no chances of cutting short Malaya's Communist rising, but he was confident the Communists would eventually be suppressed.

He added, "All the military measures will be taken but we must face it—the Malayan campaign means a long fight.

"I have every confidence in General Brigg's plan for Malaya but General Briggs would be the first to say it cannot make a sudden overnight difference."

Mr. Strachey is on his way back to London after visiting Malaya and Hong Kong.

Mr. Strachey told the Associated Press in an exclusive interview at the airport that he broke his journey at the request of Burma's Prime Minister, Thakin Nu, who extended the invitation when they met in London.

Mr. Strachey said that he, the Burmese Premier and other leaders would discuss matters of mutual interest to Britain and Burma but would not elaborate.

He will dine tonight with Burma's War Minister, General Ne Win.

Mr. Strachey, commenting on his two-day visit to Hong Kong, said while Britain does not anticipate the future, she has taken adequate military precautions.

He declined to comment on how the Colony felt about a possibly intensified Communist threat.

His visit there, primarily to inspect barracks and other military installations, showed that the Colony's economic activity was at a high level with trade very active.—Associated Press.

BRADLEY REPORT ON ARMY

Washington, June 9.

American armed forces are sufficient for defence but will not be enough to fight a major war even by July 1, 1951, General Omar Bradley, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, has told Congress.

In testimony before the Senate Appropriations Committee released today, General Bradley said that he felt the United States was on the way to attaining the necessary forces to prevent a disastrous attack from crippling this nation.

He felt that America's forces plus those of friendly nations would be enough to win a war if it comes.

If Russia went to war, she would probably move in the Far East as well as in Europe, he said in answer to a question.

General Bradley was testifying in support of a $13,000,000,000 military budget for the year beginning July 1.

General J. Lawton Collins, Army Chief of Staff, said that top priority was being given to the development of a family of tanks superior to those of any possible future enemy.

The Army was developing an anti-aircraft rocket effective against high speed aircraft at altitudes and ranges impossible for anti-aircraft guns, he stated.—Reuter.

EXPRESS FIRE THEORY

Carstairs, Lanarkshire, June 9.

The police were today investigating a theory that the fire which swept a Birmingham-Glasgow express train last night, killing five passengers, may have broken out after a train-robbing gang had been at work.

The theory was based on a report that valuable jewellery, said by London newspapers today to be worth between £6,000 and £10,000, was missing from the locked luggage van after the accident.

Members of the CID questioned survivors and members of the train crew, seeking to discover whether the jewellery had been lost by accident or whether it had been stolen.

The five victims of the fire were identified this morning. They included a Glasgow mother and her two children.—Reuter.

HUNGARY'S ENVOY TO PEKING

Budapest, June 9.

The Hungarian Legation in Peking has been raised to the rank of an Embassy and the Envoy, Emanuel Szafranko, who heads the Legation, has been appointed Hungary's first Ambassador to Communist China, it was officially announced today.

Hungary has only one other Embassy, in Moscow, while it maintains only Legations in other countries.

The Hungarian government has also appointed Agoston Szkladan, now at Prague, as Ambassador to Moscow.—Associated Press.

Emergency measures in Indo-China

Saigon, June 9.

The Vietnam Cabinet today passed an anti-terrorist law whereby automatic death sentences for sabotage involving loss of human life and special courts to try terrorists within 48 hours could be invoked by the Premier.

The law allowed the Premier, Tran Van Huu, for six months only, to take powers by decree to allow him to act rapidly and effectively against terrorists, saboteurs and their accomplices.—Reuter.

HK GOVT TAKEN TO TASK

London, June 9.

The weekly "Economist" today castigated the Hong Kong Government for withholding transit visas to Chinese territory for Chinese students stranded in Britain because of the collapse of the Chinese Nationalist Government.

It said, "Some of these students cannot return to China because the only practical route of entry is by Hong Kong and the Hong Kong Government has been unwilling to grant visas for passage into Chinese territory."

The "Economist" admitted there are good administrative reasons for the attitude, including the risk of admitting Communist sympathisers.

The "Economist" said, "However, against these risks should be set the far more weighty consideration of according decent treatment to a number of men and women who are guests of the British nation and who may well include some of the future leaders of China.

"If the brains of Whitehall are set to work it should not be impossible to devise a means of immediately repatriating all Chinese students who wish to go back."—United Press.

CASUALTIES OF THE HEAT WAVE

Rome, June 9.

Five Italians are dead and 600 in hospital through trying to "cool off" in Italy's two-day heatwave, the authorities reported today.

Four died in Northern Italy while bathing in canals and rivers.

A fifth died from sunstroke while helping to carry a piano.

The Udine police authorities reported 600 people in hospital with poison symptoms after eating ice-cream. They picked up dozens of children in the streets, doubled up with pain.

Late today the temperature throughout Italy was reported to be dropping.

Cool winds appeared today to have blown off Europe's blanket of heat after five sweltering days.

Refreshing breezes were reported over most of France, except for the Bordeaux region.

Reports from The Hague said that Holland's thermometer had fallen many degrees and rain was fairly certain within a few days.

The last refuge of the heat wave was Switzerland, where temperatures went up yesterday.—Reuter.

ENVOYS URGE CONTINUATION OF ARMS AID

Washington, June 9.

Six American Ambassadors today urged Congress to provide a second year of arms aid to the nations allied with the United States in the cold war.

"For the United States to falter now might be a fatal blow to the West," Mr. Lewis Douglas, the American Ambassador to Britain, said.

Mr. Douglas was joined in his plea for prompt approval of the Administration's $1,222,500,000 Military Aid Bill by Mr. Henry F. Grady, Ambassador to Greece, Mr. George Wadsworth, Ambassador to Turkey, Mr. John C. Wiley, Ambassador to Iran, Mr. John C. Muccio, Ambassador to Korea, and Mr. Myron M. Cowen, Ambassador to the Philippines.

The Ambassadors submitted statements to the Senate Foreign Relations and Armed Services Committees and the House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee.

Here, in summary, is what the other Ambassadors said:

Mr. Grady: Greece is no longer an emergency case, but the Greeks still live in a dangerous corner of the world. More money was needed, mainly for the maintenance of existing military equipment and for some additional military supplies.

Mr. Wadsworth: Additional aid to Turkey was needed to complete the modernisation of the Turkish Army and further strengthen the recognised Turkish determination to resist Soviet aggression.

Russian pressure

Mr. Wiley: The pressure on Persia by Moscow was increasing and Persia is in the midst of a cold war. It is not in the United States' interest that Persia should disappear behind the Iron Curtain.

Mr. Wiley said that Persia needed an army capable of putting down any revolt no matter where or by whom inspired or abetted, and that American military aid will assist materially in overcoming the present deficiencies.

Mr. Muccio: If the United States stopped military aid to South Korea now, millions of people in the Far East who are now faced with the choice between Communism and democracy would rapidly succumb to the aggressive tactics of Communist expansion.

Mr. Cowen: American weapons were needed by the Philippines' armed forces to ensure its victory against the Communist-led guerillas now fighting the Government.—Reuter.

POLISH REQUEST ON PEKING

Lake Success, June 9.

The United Nations announced today that Poland has asked the Secretary-General, Trygve Lie, to arrange Chinese Communist representation at the forthcoming United Nations technical assistance conference.

Mr. Lie replied to the polish delegate, Jan Galewicz, "I have no discretion whatever with regard to the issuance of invitations to this conference."—United Press.

BRIBERY AT BBC ALLEGED

London, June 9.

Scotland Yard stated today that it is to probe allegations of bribery at the State-controlled British Broadcasting Corporation.

The Director of Public Prosecutions has asked for a full police investigation of a secret report passed to him last month by Sir William Haley, Director-General of the BBC.

A BBC spokesman told Reuter tonight that Sir William Haley's report concerned allegations made by a Labour Member of Parliament, Wing-Commander Geoffrey Cooper, a former Battle of Britain pilot, who is now Chairman of the BBC branch of the Association of Supervisory Staff, Executives and Technicians.

Wing-Commander Cooper and Air Commodore Arthur Harvey, a Conservative Member of Parliament, supported the Canadian radio star, Hughie Green, last month when he demanded a public inquiry into the reasons why the BBC dropped his talent-spotting show "Opportunity Knocks."

Wing-Commander Cooper raised the matter in Parliament and a private inquiry was begun at the BBC, but early last month Wing-Commander Cooper wrote to Sir William.

Scotland Yard refused tonight to specify the exact nature of the allegations.

Wing-Commander Cooper was not available for comment.—Reuter.

Oslo, June 9.

The Norwegian Labour Party and allied organisations today telegraphed to President Klement Gottwald begging him, in the name of humanity and international understanding, to pardon the four Czechs sentenced to death in the latest Prague trial.—Reuter.

Russian interest in Antarctic

Washington, June 9.

Russia today sent a note to the United States, and presumably the other Western Powers, dealing with the future of the Antarctic.

American diplomatic officials said, before translating the document, that it probably was a renewed demand by Moscow to be consulted in any international discussion of the future of the Antarctic.—Reuter.

SIX DEAD IN GAOL MUTINY

Patiala, June 9.

Six prisoners were killed in a mutiny in Patiala Central Gaol yesterday when warders fired on convicts attacking a visiting prison Inspector-General.

Thirty-nine other people, including 29 warders, were injured when 300 prisoners, armed with staves and spikes, marched to the prison gates in an effort to break out.

An official communique tonight described the incident as a "mutiny" and said that 300 prisoners, armed with improvised weapons, attempted to break out of the prison gates.

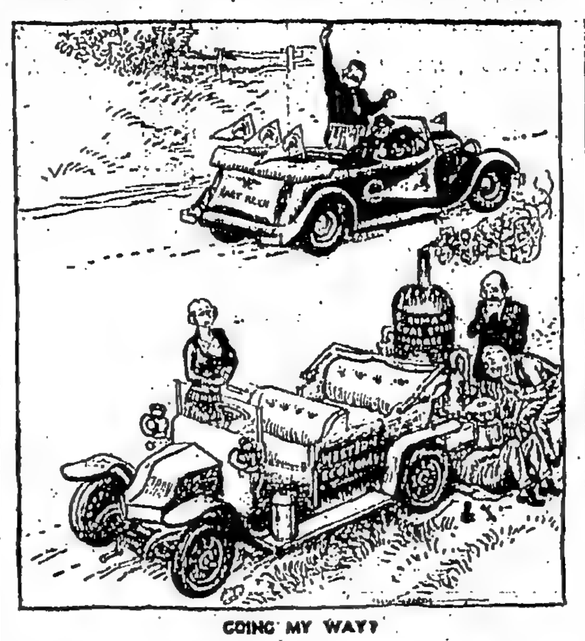
The communique said that the convicts attacked the Inspector-General who tried to persuade them to return to the cells. A tear gas charge proved useless, the communique added, and prison guards were ordered to open fire.

The prisoners finally surrendered after taking up their positions behind the cells and attacking any approaching official.

The President of the Patiala State Union Congress later interviewed the prisoners.

The Chief Minister of the State Union, Sardar Gian Singh Rareewalla, tonight ordered a Magisterial inquiry into the riot.

Meanwhile the gaol authorities were patiently watching developments, reluctant to use force in their anxiety to avoid further bloodshed.—Reuter.



COMING MY WAY?

Six nations to attend opening of steel talks

Paris, June 9.

The Governments of Belgium, Holland and Luxembourg, Western Germany and Italy have all accepted the date of June 20, which was proposed by the French Government, for the opening of the steel and coal pool negotiations in Paris.

The French Cabinet has appointed a small permanent Ministerial Committee to help in preparing the negotiations and to be available afterwards to deal with problems that will arise from the French viewpoint during the talks.

This Ministerial Committee consists of the Prime Minister, M. Georges Bidault, the Foreign Minister, M. Robert Schuman, the Finance Minister, M. Maurice Petsche, the Minister of Production, M. Jean Louvel, the Labour Minister, M. Paul Bacon, and the Minister of Justice, M. Rene Mayer.

The head of the French negotiations delegation has not yet been appointed, but it is practically certain that it will be M. Jean Monnet, the real author of the pool idea.

Liaison with the British will, if the French view is accepted, be carried out in person by the head of the French delegation.

British views

It was stressed once again by a leading pool plan official that the British are not merely to be kept informed but that their comments and suggestions on each phase and problem of the negotiations will be asked for, will be warmly welcomed and will be taken into constant consideration.

There is no foundation for the suggestion that France is considering submitting to Britain a new suggestion which would give Britain the status of an associate member in the pool discussions.

"No such suggestion has been made or had ever been contemplated," M. Jean Monnet told Reuters today.

French officials were hoping that the pool negotiations would proceed rapidly so that, by the end of this year, a single market for coal and steel would exist in Western Europe seven or eight months from now.—Reuter.

Rangoon, June 9.

Japanese representatives and representatives of the Burmese State Agricultural Marketing group in Rangoon signed an agreement today for the purchase of Burmese rice, but the amount and price were not disclosed. The agreement was signed in the presence of the Agriculture Minister, Bo Khim Maung Gale.—United Press.

CANADA PREPARED FOR DEFENCE OF ALASKA HIGHWAY

Ottawa, June 9.

Canada has sufficient forces standing by for active duty at a moment's notice to guard the Alaska Highway against armed attack, the Defence Minister, Brooke Claxton, told the House of Commons tonight.

The Minister said that the mobile brigade group, which had an authorised strength of over 5,000 men, was 80 per cent up to strength.

He also indicated that one of Canada's major contributions to the North Atlantic Pact pool of defence potential probably would be in supplying an anti-submarine fleet for the North Atlantic sea lanes.

Mr. Claxton's statements followed persistent Opposition questioning on the $450,000,000 defence budget for the current fiscal year.

He said it was impossible to say in detail what Canada's role in the North Atlantic defence plan of co-ordinated defences would be since the decision to pool resources had been made only last month and there had not been time for the 12 nations to meet to discuss details.

He said, however, that the Government stated three years ago that it was working on the understanding that Canada's major role in a third world War, if that should develop, would be in protecting the North Atlantic sea lanes.

For this, Canada had new highly manoeuvrable vessels on order for a special type of anti-submarine work.

Arctic danger

He added that the Government did not anticipate any fundamental change in Canada's defence policy, at least until the end of March 1951, as a result of the North Atlantic agreement.

Mr. D. S. M. Harkness (Conservative) recalled that Mr. Claxton had said two years ago that the main danger to Canada was in an enemy attack across the Arctic, leap-frogging from one airfield to another and travelling down the Alaska Highway.

Mr. Claxton said the nation had sufficient forces to prevent that sort of attack.

Earlier, he had told the House that Canada had stockpiles of two-thirds of the equipment needed for the first year of a possible war and the Navy could be fully operational within a few hours after an emergency was declared.—United Press.

RED JET STRENGTH

London, June 9.

Russia has so many jet-propelled fighters that a number of the early models has been converted into second rate training planes, reliable sources said today.

The Soviet aircraft production, backed by manufacture in satellite aircraft plants, has been estimated at between 25,000 and 40,000 a year. A large proportion of the planes, Western intelligence sources believe, are jet fighters and bombers.

Western aviation experts said that information and photographs behind the Iron Curtain indicated that all Yak-15s—Russia's first jet fighter type—have now been assigned as trainers. The planes probably replacing the Yak-15s as the Russian first line of air defence, are MIG-9 twin-jet single-seat fighters and other undisclosed models.

The Yak-15 apparently was a "hurry-up" design. It had an estimated speed of about 500 miles per hour. Jet experts believe that the modern Russian jet planes have a speed probably approaching 700 miles per hour. There was no estimate of how many Yak-15s were assigned to the Red Air Force before reclassification.—United Press.

BONN REJECTS NEW BORDER

Bonn, June 9.

The West German Government declared formally today that it did not recognise the Oder-Neisse frontier, agreed this week between Poland and the Eastern German Republic, as the final Eastern frontier of Germany.

The Bonn Cabinet issued a statement saying, "The so-called Government of the Soviet zone has no conceivable right to speak for the German people. All her treaties and agreements are null and void.

"The decision over the Eastern German areas which are now under Polish and Soviet administration can and will only take place in the final peace treaty which is to be concluded with the whole of Germany.

"The German Federal Government as spokesman for the entire German people will never be reconciled to the detachment of these purely German areas, which has been conducted in a manner so devoid of all justice and humanity."—Reuter.

ROUND-UP IN JOHORE STATE

Singapore, June 9.

Thousands of Chinese "squatters" are being rounded up every night in South Johore State as part of the new anti-terrorist drive in the area, an official spokesman said today.

Lieutenant-General Sir Harold Rawdon Briggs, recently appointed Director of Anti-Terrorist Operations in Malaya, ordered this move since the Communist guerillas depend on these squatters for food and information, he added.

The spokesman said that the squatters were being transferred to resettlement areas where they were being protected from possible guerilla reprisals.

They would be given Government financial support for six months until they became self-supporting again.

The spokesman added that as the "Briggs Plan" crept Northwards the network of settlements would extend so that eventually all the squatters would become settlers with stakes in the land and with ample protection and administration.—Router.

PLAN FOR ERITREA REJECTED

Geneva, June 9.

The five-member United Nations Commission on the future of Italy's former East African colony of Eritrea today sent to Lake Success a report which rejects Britain's proposal for the division of the country between Ethiopia and the Sudan.

The report, which will remain secret until released at Lake Success, was understood to present three differing views on Eritrea's future for the consideration of the United Nations.

Britain, in a policy statement to the Commission in April, had recommended that the Central and Eastern Provinces of Eritrea should go to Ethiopia and the Western Province be incorporated in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.

Though all five members of the Commission were believed to have rejected this, two members favoured some sort of federation between Eritrea and Ethiopia which, it was understood, would be acceptable to Britain.

The report is in two sections, one giving the findings of Burma, Norway and South Africa, the other giving those of Guatemala and Pakistan.

Usually reliable sources said that Burma, Norway and South Africa agreed that Eritrea is economically unfit to stand alone as an independent country.

But while one of the favoured Eritrea's complete incorporation with Ethiopia, the other two favoured a form of federation which would give Eritrea autonomy with close political and economic links with Ethiopia.

Guatemala and Pakistan were understood to favour a 10-year United Nations trusteeship for the territory to be followed by independence.—Reuter.

RAF APPOINTMENT

London, June 9.

The Air Ministry announced today the appointment of Air Commodore George Robert Beamish to be Air Officer Commanding, Air Headquarters, Iraq, from September 1 with the acting rank of Air Vice-Marshal.

Air Commodore Beamish has been Commandant of the Royal Air Force College at Cranwell for 18 months.—Associated Press.

AUSTRALIAN LETTER

Normally the Senate is one of the most peaceful places in tranquil Canberra. Its members mumble their way through the formalities of passing Bills, the public hears them over the air from time to time, but the institution has about it an air to autumnal drowsiness. But times have changed. The Senate has now become the centre of the political pyrotechnic display.

Reason is that in the Senate, Labour has 36 members, including the President, Senator Gordon Brown, and the Government has only 24 members. That means that controversial legislation that passes through the House of Representatives has to run a rather tough gauntlet through the Senate.

The Labour Senators have started the ball rolling by taking the unprecedented action of taking the running of Senate business completely from the hands of the Government which in the past has fixed the days and the times of Senate meetings.

Then it jacked up on the Communist Party Dissolution Bill by refusing to class it as an urgent Bill, and proposes to use its weight to bring about a referendum designed to place the control of prices in the hands of the Federal Government.

All these manoeuvres suggest that the Senate, particularly on the Anti-Communist Bill will seek to achieve the amendments wanted by the Trades Union Movement, notably a modification of the onus of proof clause, under the threat of forcing a double dissolution if they are not achieved.

This puts the Government in a rather tricky position. It has insisted that the provisions of the Bill, except for some modifications to which it agreed, should not be disturbed. While it feels that the severity and breadth of the Bill are necessary to cope with Communism and for the defence of the country it is also aware that there is a lot of antagonism to the Bill from its own electoral supporters on theoretical grounds that it departs from the essence of Democracy. That feeling, together with the success of Labour in other State elections since the pronounced swing that put the Liberals into power in the Federal Election, doesn't make a double dissolution, and an election primarily on the Communist issue, an appealing prospect.

Another factor that must cause the Government to hesitate over an election is the continued increase in cost of living. Many wise old political observers considered that the main factor in the defeat of Labour was its inability to control costs of living and its equivocal attitude to the problem. They argue that many people vote according to their pockets on election day, that they expect (quite unreasonably) that a new broom will sweep away all their problems overnight, and when they find their problems still with them, are inclined to think more kindly of the Government they've thrown out.

Be that as it may, the Senate is playing a tough game and the Australian political scene is more exciting than it's been for a long time.

Union reaction

Though the Trades Union reaction to the anti-Communist Bill has been, in the main, surprisingly calm, even though it has been firm on some points, there has been a tendency lately to more vigour in some sections.

The Communist-led Victorian branch of the Seamen's Union, after a brief strike, has proposed an approach to the miners' and watersiders' unions to seek nationwide industrial action against the Bill. Victorian seamen's leader W. Bird summed up the attitude when he said: "We want to make a show of obeying law and order until we can gather sufficient forces to carry on the struggle." He added "We are ready for war if you are."

Meanwhile Prime Minister Menzies insists on the strength of the Bill. The Government, he said, would reserve the right to seek any employee of the Commonwealth or any member of a trades union whose work was vital to the defence of the Commonwealth where there was any unresolved doubt as to the Communist activities of that person. This is one of the clauses that is causing uneasiness among many liberal-minded people who still like the benefit of a doubt to be given to the person accused rather than to the accuser, and is all wrapped up with the onus of proof aspect of the Bill.

Another bit of industrial trouble has blown up at Newcastle, coal centre of Australia. The shop assistants there have decided to ban Saturday work, just about the same time as the watersiders have decided to ban Sunday work. This objection to working on Saturday mornings has been strong among shop assistants for a long time, but so far hasn't done much good, though in Tasmania shops are closed on Saturdays and everyone seems happy.

New Guinea

The thunderings of Indonesia's Dr. Soerkano about Indonesia's rights to Western New Guinea have caused a bit of a flutter at Canberra and External Affairs Minister Spender has asked Australia's Ambassador to Indonesia (John Hood) to return to Australia for discussions. General feeling, when it is expressed, is that it's all a nuisance, that the Indonesians seem to want the very thing that they deplored in the Dutch—an Empire.

The other interesting announcement of recent times was Prime Minister Menzies decision to recall the Australian occupation troops from Japan. Reason given: To enable Australia to build up her own defences. Early hints that an announcement was to be made brought a crop of preliminary rumours, strongest of which was that Australia was going to send an air force to Malaya.

Most mortified group in the country has been the British Medical Association's Federal Council, which has been meeting in Brisbane discussing, among other things the national health scheme.

In the midst of their deliberations they were stricken down by an epidemic resembling influenza. The Federal President, Sir Victor Hurley had to go to bed and was treated by other members of the Council; others again had to treat themselves.

The health scheme has caused a lot of excitement. Doctors and pharmacists have opposed it and have accused its sponsor, Federal Health Minister Sir Earle Page, of changing its contents from from time to time, which Sir Earle denies.

Sir Earle is strongly opposed to any national health and insurance scheme on the British pattern, says it would increase the present Social Services Tax from 50 to 100 per cent. He wants voluntary insurance with Government aid, no means test, and benefits on a flat cash basis. Immediate benefits that could be given, he says, are free milk for all children under 12 years of age, prevention of disease by a nationwide health education drive and provision, on a doctor's prescription, of life saving equipment.

On the health front there have been some sharp detonations about the aborigines in Australia's North. Dr. C. E. Cook, of the Commonwealth Health Department said they'd become a reservoir of infection endangering the health of the tropical white community. He added darkly that this would be a vengeance for the ills done to the natives earlier that not even the most vindictive could have hoped for during the heyday of the natives.

Fashion front

Jolliest note on the fashion front was sounded at the Bal des Oiseaux et des Fleurs in Sydney. It was a masked show and the outstanding hat was a straw birds nest creation complete with clutch of eggs and bramble of wildflowers. It was worn by Miss Jacqueline Playout over a strapless dress.

If the men's wear line ties offer the greatest scope for eccentricity. Apart from a few starters showing illuminated nudes in gaudy colour, there is one cunning bit of neckwear with a zippered pouch in it. Purpose is either to weight the tie down with lead during strong winds or to tuck money into it when you don't want to bulk the trouser line with a wad of notes.

Among the more dispirited elements of the community are the clergymen. They've been mildly seeking increased stipends. The Presbyterian General Assembly wanted a lift from £400 to £450 a year to meet increased living costs and the Church of England rectors who get from £350 to £600 (with a rent free manse) and average about £416 have asked the Government statistician where they stand in relation to increased costs. He told them that to live the same life that they would have lived on a stipend of £300 a year in 1939, they would now need £540 a year. Another plan the Church of England ministers have is to pool wedding fees. They point out that in fashionable churches wedding fees bring in as much as an extra £500 a year.

Sporting front

Big event in the sporting world has been the arrival of the English Rugby League team, a husky bunch who really went to town on the food at a reception by their confreres at the Leagues Club in Sydney. The party consumped about three hundredweight of food, including sucking pigs, turkeys, chickens in aspic, asparagus, mushrooms, oysters and hams. Some of the visitors backed up 11 times, and the average was seven refills. Many of them hadn't seen pineapples or passion fruit before; none of them had seen so much food. Even in Sydney it was regarded as the most magnificent bit of catering seen since before the war.

The Lawn Tennis Association delegates are a bit worried at the influence of the manufacturers of tennis balls on tournaments. Some of them claim clubs are dealing with ball makers rather than players in the preparation of tournaments because the manufacturers refuse to let their employees play in games where their own brand of balls are not being used.

Another interesting sporting arrival is Harold Larwood, former English Test bowler about whose head raged those bitter storms of controversy on bodyline. Larwood is here with his wife and five daughters as a migrant on the advice of Australian cricketer Jack Fingleton. Larwood isn't interested in coaching in Australia and doesn't even want to play. He says he'd much prefer to enjoy his cricket from the comfort of the grandstand.

Warrior in shifting sands

By MONTAGUE SMITH

A hundred pipers of the 1st Battalion the Black Watch boarded planes in Berlin recently. They flew to London for the funeral of the first "Desert Rat."

He was colonel of their regiment. He was also the commander they called "Archie" in the last war. His name: Field-Marshal Lord Wavell.

Lord Wavell died last month in a nursing home. He went there early this year with jaundice. An operation was performed on May 5—his 67th birthday.

Lord Wavell's victories over the Italians in Africa were Britain's first big successes after Dunkirk and the fall of France. He was a general then. His army was small and poorly equipped.

But he burst out of Egypt into Libya and captured more than 100,000 Italians before he was halted at Benghazi.

There is much more about Lord Wavell's career which will occupy the pages of history.

From none of her great commanders has Britain received more distinguished, devoted, and unselfish service: from few has she asked so much.

Lord Wavell once defined in a university lecture the qualities which he considered essential in a great military leader. They may be recorded today as a description of himself.

Courage, physical and moral, he said, a general undoubtedly must have. No amount of study or learning would make a man a leader unless he had the natural qualities of one. He must have "character."

He should have a genuine interest in, and a real knowledge of, humanity, the raw material of his trade. Most vital of all, he must have the fighting spirit, the will to win. Finally, he should have a touch of the gambler in readiness to take risks.

He certainly took those in that first African campaign. Later emergencies elsewhere whittled down his resources, and the British, now faced by new and well-equipped German troops, with Rommel at their head, had to fall back once more on Egypt.

As a Viceroy

On June 21, 1941, Churchill cabled Lord Wavell advising him

(Continued On Col. 5)

Inside information

By Mercury

Australia is prepared to send fighter aircraft to help Britain against Communist rebels in Malaya. The RAF, with heavy commitments elsewhere, would welcome such aid.

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The Premier of Pakistan, Liaquat Ali Khan, has cancelled his proposed visit to Moscow. He was dissuaded during his visit to America.

• • •

Letters from Poland to Western Europe are being officially franked with protests against the use of atomic weapons.

• • •

The U.S. sky sweeper, most modern anti-aircraft gun, will be manufactured in Britain under licence.

• • •

The South African Government has ordered a large cyclotron from a Pretoria steel works to speed up its nuclear fission development.

• • •

The King of Afghanistan hopes for a UN dollar loan to exploit oil resources discovered in his territory near the Soviet border.

• • •

The Colonial Office, sensitive to American criticism of the groundnuts scheme, is about to launch a propaganda drive in the U.S.

• • •

The Foreign Office is looking for large and representative offices in London for the Permanent Council of the Atlantic Powers.

• • •

The U.S. Ambassador in London, Mr. Lewis Douglas, is only waiting till Congressional elections are over in November, before relinquishing his post and returning to his New York business.

• • •

Marshal Tito will grant landing rights in Belgrade to Greek airlines as part of his conciliation policy for the Balkans.

• • •

Prosecutions are imminent in South Africa on allegations of "salting" the famous Erpdeel gold reef last year which led to a Stock Exchange boom in London and Johannesburg.

• • •

Molotov, now in charge of Far Eastern affairs in the Kremlin, is preparing a Moscow-Peking Axis, and has suggested that Communist China tempt Japan with industrial concessions in Manchuria.

• • •

West Germany aims to reopen Hamburg and Bremen shipping lines to America.

• • •

Captain Adolf Ahrens, who took the ss. Bremen home at the outbreak of war, is in New York discussing German plans with U.S. shipping experts.

• • •

A suggestion has been made to Mr. Acheson that President Truman and his family visit Britain for the 1951 Festival.

• • •

The Argentine Government is taking a firm line with Britain at the new meat talks in Buenos Aires. It is declaring that a new 125,000,000 dollar loan from its export-import bank will make it independent of British trade.

• • •

Safeguards will be discussed with Israel and the Arab States before Britain raises its embargo on arms to Israel.

• • •

The Admiralty is considering a plan for unifying the aircraft carrier forces of Britain and the Dominions to meet world strategic needs.

• • •

The South African Cabinet is to be enlarged by three extra Ministers, added to present total of 12.

• • •

British Service personnel in Egypt will soon be given one free leave trip to Cyprus during each 30 months of service in the Middle East.

• • •

Eire is not being told any secrets of Anglo-American defence plans, although Eireann officers are doing special military courses in Britain.

• • •

The war against Communists in Malaya is being intensified. Chinese merchants are suspected of subsidising terrorists.

• • •

Scottish distillers are prepared to export whisky to Germany in bottle. Export and Import Agency has voted dollars to cover small imports.

(Continued from Col. 4)

that he was to be relieved by General Auchinleck.

Within five months Japan was in the war, and he had for a time to be responsible for the whole of the defences of South-East Asia, with even more limited resources.

He was not only among the last of the Viceroys, but unique among them in his style of living.

When famine ravaged Bengal the Viceregal lawns were ploughed up for crops.

India will remember him above all as a great humanitarian: the Empire, as one who helped to build strong, new foundations on what were feared to be shifting sands.

The Black Watch was in a sense the family regiment. His father had commanded it; he first joined it himself at the time of the South African War; his son was later to be one of its officers.

In the first world war he served for two years in France, lost an eye at Loos; then because of his Russian experience joined the Grand Duke Nicholas in the Caucasus; finally was with Allenby in Palestine.

Lord Wavell was a great lover of poetry. He was also an expert on the Bible. After his opening attack on the Italians in 1940 he replied to Churchill's cable: "St. Matthew vii., 7, with James i., 17."

They read "Ask, and it shall be given you; seek and ye shall find; knock and it shall be opened unto you"; and

"Every good gift and every perfect gift is from above, and cometh down from the Father of lights, with whom is no variableness, neither shadow of turning."

Fabian of the Yard--No. 30:

A LOST WEEK-END RUINED HIS LIFE

By Superintendent Robert Fabian

"Twenty grains of morphine sulphate." The druggist glanced at the prescription. Also listed were some vaccines, a serum.

"I'm in a dreadful hurry," said the young man who proffered the prescription. His voice was bland, well-educated. He clinked silver coins on the counter of the West End pharmacy.

"But I'd rather not take that stuff with me," he added. "It's for Dr. McPhalle, of Ruislip, as you see. I just dropped in with it for him. He wants you to send it by messenger to Baker Street station and put the package on the train for him."

The druggist hesitated. "I expect it'll be all right, sir," he said. "Would you just speak with the senior dispenser?"

The well-dressed young man followed him to the darkly-lit rear of the shop.

The senior dispenser read the prescription carefully. "It's in order," he said to his assistant, and to the customer: "All right, sir."

"Oh, thanks awfully." The young customer smiled, paid his money and departed.

The dispenser watched him go, worried. He had noticed something his superior did not see. When the well-dressed customer had turned away from the poorly-lit shop counter to the brighter background of the chemist's, his eye-pupils which were enlarged, did not contract as a normal man's would. They stayed the same. It was the sign of a drug-taker!

He told the chief dispenser.

About 10 minutes afterwards my telephone rang in the CID Room at Marylebone lane police station, where I was detective-sergeant. I listened to the voice of the chemist's assistant.

". . . And what will ye be wanting us to do, sir?" he asked finally.

"Make up a dummy package, apparently containing the serum and the morphine. Send it on the train to Ruislip—and give me a full description of this young fellow."

So, and with a rudimentary trick of police work, I caught that night one Mr. Paul Rolfe Martin, as he came to the parcels office of Ruislip Station, and attempted to collect "a small parcel for Dr. McPhalle."

He showed no excitement when arrested. He told me he was a medical student at a hospital. I took him back with me to Marylebone Lane and prepared him a cup of tea.

He screamed for dope

We had to wait about 20 minutes for the station sergeant. After about a quarter-of-an-hour Martin's cup and saucer began to clink in his fingers like castanets. His tea slopped on the bare police station floor.

"For mercy's sake," he panted. "Let me have one small dose from that package."

He began to scream, and struggle. I was glad when the police surgeon came and slid a hypodermic needle into young Martin's arm.

That was how I discovered the real tragedy of Paul Martin, perhaps the most distressing case in all my 28 years at Scotland Yard.

His father, Dr. Seton Martin, used all his money to buy a superb practice in Hertfordshire. Paul was to inherit when he qualified. But Dr. Seton Martin died suddenly—leaving his widow penniless and his son compelled to take a job as a £3-a-week clerk.

But in his lodging-house bedroom each night Paul Martin continued to study medicine with books from the free library. He wrote valiant letters to comfort his mother: "One day I shall be a doctor—somehow I shall find the money!"

A free ticket won fortune

"Why not buy a sweepstake ticket?" suggested his Irish landlady. He was living in Leinster Gardens.

Martin had not the cash to spare. But this was no hindrance to the warm-hearted Irish woman. "Sell a book of tickets—I'll buy a couple myself—and you can keep the free ticket that goes with each book, Mr. Martin."

The dream came true—he won £12,000! His troubles seemed ended. He gave his landlady a fat gift, installed his mother in a cosy house at Ruislip.

He re-enrolled as a medical student, drove in his new sports coupe to the hospital.

He passed his first examinations brilliantly. The senior house surgeon offered congratulations.

"But, Martin," he said, "go steady on those trips to the West End. Don't let wild oats spoil your harvest!"

Paul Martin nodded soberly. There had been too much high life recently. He was going to cut it out. For a young man of 25, frustrated for four years, suddenly to have a new car, nearly £8,000 in his bank . . .

He promised himself: "Just this last week-end."

A fortnight before his intermediate exams, Martin knew he was not ready. Feverishly he strove to cram nearly six months hard work into two weeks. He came to hospital red-eyed, dizzy for need of sleep. His fingers were stained with nicotine. Caffeine, to keep him awake, had given him indigestion.

Gay party led to ruin

He was a brilliant student. He might perhaps have just made it—except that on his way home shortly before the first exam. he passed the big house of some friends, saw a blaze of illuminated gaiety. He dropped in for a drink.

He stayed, joined a party on a tour of night clubs.

At 6 a.m. on the morning that was to be his exam day, Paul Martin found himself blinking drunkenly at a guttered red candle, whose flame the daylight was paling. He was in a tawdry Soho night-club. A girl in a tight gown of yellow chiffon velvet sat alongside and smiled into his eyes.

"This'll put you right for your beastly old exams. Mustn't spill it—precious stuff!"

He saw a pinch of white powder like a tiny pyramid of spilled salt on her hand. "Sniff it up," she said, and giggled. "Fancy me telling a medical student how to take a sniff of coke!"

A tiny warning rang in his head.

But the girl proffered the cocaine again. What was the harm in just one dose? Might brighten him up for the exam. He inhaled, felt better at once.

By lunch-time the effects of the cocaine had worn off. Martin began to shiver. The afternoon's exams were surgery. He would need a steady hand.

While the hospital staff were at lunch Martin went to the accident ward cupboard, injected a ½-grain of morphine sulphate into the main vein of his left fore-arm.

Each day began with panic

His fingers were sure and swift as he cleaned the syringe. He walked confidently into the staff common-room. He did well in his exams.

At the end of the three weeks of examinations, the ¼-grain had become a ⅓-grain . . . ½-grain, . . . until it needed a full grain, four times daily, to keep the horrors at bay.

Paul Martin stole as much as he dared, diluted it with hyoscine, even quinine, to try to spin it out. Each day at home began with the panicky, trembling injection.

At last, inevitably, at the hospital, the senior house surgeon summoned all the housemen and students, all the sisters and nurses.

"For several weeks drugs have been disappearing. At the next deficiency I shall inform the police . . ."

He searched the faces round him with anxious pity. "If anybody wishes to speak to me privately," he said, "I shall do all in my power to assist."

Nobody spoke. A pulse was jerking in Paul Martin's throat. He had only two more doses left. Half a day of existence. Where, now, was he to turn for his forbidden drug?

So, we return to the beginning of the story with a young man walking into a West End pharmacy, false prescription and glib tale prepared.

It was not a case in which I had a chance to do much detective work. Paul Martin was trapped. Sooner or later he had to break the law. We brought him into court on the lightest charge the police could arrange—obtaining drugs by false prescription. He was bound over for 12 months, so he could enter a nursing-home.

Not cured

I wish I could write a happy ending. Martin came out of the nursing-home uncured. All his money went in buying morphine, heroin, cocain, from the peddlers of Soho. Sometimes they sold him the real stuff. More often baking powder.

His money melted. He sold his beautiful sports car to get enough drug to keep him "normal" for four days.

One day he stole the deeds of his mother's house, borrowed money on them. She didn't prosecute. She went back to live on the charity of relatives.

In the past 16 years Paul Martin has been in and out of prison. His last punishment was for a clumsily-attempted illegal operation, as a result of which a girl almost died. He was trying to make a few shillings, for drugs.

I think the real Paul Martin died in 1934.

NEXT WEEK.—Fabian tells of the crook with a thousand faces and the beerbottle trail that betrayed him.

In luxury

Visitors to Austria this autumn may be able to travel on the new double decke coaches which the Austrians are building to replace the rolling stock destroyed by the RAF during the war.

According to Ritchie McEwen, the new coaches will be low slung, with three rows of armchair Pullman type seats on different levels. Each car will have its own individual buffet, and is designed to hold a hundred passengers.

Twelve trains of these "new look" coaches are to be built during the next 12 months, and the Austrian engineers are using parts of wartime wreckage to build them.

All the trains will be run on diesel engines, and automatic climate regulators will be installed as well as individual lighting.

NEW YORK LETTER

Senator Joseph McCarthy, the Congressman who has been conducting his own private "witch-hunt" for Communists in the State Department for the past three months, proclaimed recently that he had "another shocking disclosure" to make.

But for the first time in the past three months no one took any notice. Not a single headline featured the proclamation. For the Federal Bureau of Investigation, "in close association and thorough-going co-operation" with Scotland Yard, had at last caught a real spy.

Fuchs 'sings'

When the shining police cars drove up to the two-floor, stone and brick house on Oxford Circle, a quiet street in Philadelphia, and the G-men went in to fetch Harry Gold, the first light of publicity was thrown upon one of the most scientific counter-spy investigations of recent years.

While McCarthy has ranted and raved, on and on, the F.B.I. and Scotland Yard have been talking quietly in a cell at Wormwood Scrubs to the most important man of the American scene today.

"He has been singing his heart out," reported one of Dr. Klaus Fuchs's questioners to Washington. "He's telling the whole story."

Harry Gold, who was so small and so quiet that his neighbours said they hardly noticed him, the swarthy little biochemist who liked to wear glistening neckties and talk about the weather, was Chapter One of the Fuchs Story.

F.B.I. agents working under cover as checkers, laboratory assistants, cleaners in the Atomic Energy Research Establishments, the scientists and administrators and planners at Headquarters, the specially assigned agents at the quays and airports and railway stations, and the men shadowing certain suspects, were writing the other chapters.

Who is John?

No 1 G-man Edgar Hoover is looking for a man named John.

He might be a Russian, or an American. A clear personal description is in Hoover's hands. He is officially described as "A representative, officer, agent and employee of a foreign government, to wit, the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics."

To detectives on the case he is known as "John Doe"—otherwise Mr. X— and he is one of the people who worked with Harry Gold and the late Russian master-spy Jacob Golos at the American "Soviet Tourist Bureau" before the war.

He might turn out to be the connection between the Fuchs Spy Ring in the United States and the Canadian Spy Ring, which was broken in 1946.

Missing link

He might have escaped to Russia, and possibly to decoy him or his accomplices the F.B.I. announced that he was believed to have fled behind the Iron Curtain.

But the hunt was on, and it was centred on the prosaic, suburban New York district of Jackson Heights, where Gold used to collect "documents, writings, sketches, notes and information relating to the national defence" from America's man of the week, Dr. Fuchs.

The hunt was for John Doe, dead or alive.

Special Agent John J. Collins, who is co-ordinating Hoover's campaign to smash the Fuchs Ring, is now taking up the loose ends from Fuchs's statements in Wormwood Scrubs, from Gold's statements in Moyamensing, Philadelphia, and from a small book in the possession of Mr. Stewart Garson, Canadian Minister of Justice.

This is the information he is working on

436 diary entries.
150 Canadian phone numbers.
103 U.S. addresses.
4 British addresses.
164 names supplied by Fuchs.
1,200 suspects linked to the Golos Bureau.

On the trail

Statements not only of Fuchs and Gold but of former confessed Communist agents are adding to his information file. In this maze Collins is looking for the path that will take him to John Doe.

Representative van Zandt, of the Congressional Atomic Energy Committee, said, following the Gold arrest, that "it was just a question of the F.B.I. getting the others. They've been on this for months."

Attorney-General Howard McGrath said he knew every one of the 55,000 Communist Party members in the United States.

More questions

So while G-men Clegg and Lamphere sat in Wormwood Scrubs listening, while Fuchs "sang," taking his statements and showing him photographs of suspects which were flown over from New York, other F.B.I. agents re-questioned the tenants of the block of flats in New York where Fuchs lived.

It was the information supplied by these tenants, by clerks at City Hall who supplied the names of certain chemical companies, by bus drivers, hotel porters and airline attendants servicing the Santa Fe and Los Alamos areas of New Mexico (where the atomic bombs are assembled), by undercover plants in the research labs, that brought the F.B.I. to the quiet street in Philadelphia that night.

After 10 years—£75

"I've never been West of the Mississippi River," the little man in the shiny tie told them. Then the F.B.I. presented testimony that Harry Gold, whose work for Russia had produced a £75 bank account after 10 years, had in fact been to New Mexico, had in fact met Fuchs there.

"You'd better come along with us," the detectives told him, and they drove off to prison, leaving neighbours aghast "If we've got them here, on this street, then they could have them anywhere," one friend of the Golds said.

This week Hoover and Collins hope their new lines of inquiry through the maze will soon bring them to another quiet street, and possibly another quiet man—the John Doe of their quest.

Names in the headlines

President Truman heaved a garden bench across his shoulder, carried it to one end of the White House lawn, stood on it, and told a garden party that the U.S. would "never surrender to Russia." His somewhat out-of-place Churchillism was occasioned by a telegram from a man in Hollywood who said it was better to lose freedom than life.

• • • •

Trygve Lie, United Nations Secretary-General, is now "that Norwegian Socialist" to America's right-wing opinion leaders after his private mission to Moscow. It was viewed in many quarters here as too conciliatory.

• • • •

Mrs. Roosevelt may serve as technical adviser to a Hollywood company which plans a film based on the UN Declaration of Human Rights.

Shock-tactic school

By RHONA CHURCHILL

Blackpool to me means the Tower, the switchbacks, trippers, Wakes Week, and Gracie Fields.

But to Britain's leading educationists it is the home of a girls' "guinea-pig" high school.

There 300 girls are taking part in an experiment designed to turn them in seven years from raw, shy, 11-year-olds into first-class citizens.

Their headmistress, Miss A. C. Moore, a lively, quick-witted Irish-woman, believes that the most important lesson her pupils can learn in school is the art of living.

All school activities are designed to produce young women who will live rich, full, and useful lives. That they are also successful in public exams, is by the way.

Their new aims

Enter Arnold Girls High School and you notice at once an unusual atmosphere of natural friendliness and intelligent interest.

It is one of the few private schools to come voluntarily and fully into the new State school system, and is now a fully-maintained State grammar school.

Pupils are mainly the daughters of local boarding-house keepers small shopkeepers, and professional men. Such girls have been attending this school for 50 years.

At one time most of them left at a giggly, gauche 16 to become hairdressers, dance teachers, showgirls, or "to help Mum run her boarding-house."

Today girls from these same types of home stay on to take Higher Certificate at 18 and pass on to universities to become doctors, research workers, teachers, and lawyers.

School motto

It is becoming "not done" to leave Arnold Girls' High School till you are 18, and "not done" to choose a career which offers no scope for public service.

School life for each new girl starts with an interview between her parents and the head. Miss Moore, to quote her, sets out to "shock the parents".

She tells them she believes in total education. "I shall interfere with your child's home life, with your own own if necessary, with her holidays, and with her friendships," she warns.

"She must do exactly as I say for the next seven years, and I, in return, will do my best for her. If you don't like the idea I suggest you make immediate arrangements to send your child elsewhere."

Most parents smile, shake hands, and agree to all her stipulations.

Backbone of the art-of-living curriculum is the school's Service Club, to which every pupil belongs. It is split into various sections — Home-makers, Food Producers, Politicians Entertainers, and Girl Guides.

Food Producers study soil and breed rabbits; Politicians learn to make speeches; Home - makers study baby care and interior decorating.

The girls run their school through a pupil-elected council and a large number of committees. There is the finance committee, which guards and allocates the school's petty cash. There is the cultural committee, which runs the libraries, news room, and book clubs.

All report their activities to the general purposes committee, which is made up of delegates from the fourth, fifth, and sixth forms, meets twice a term under the chairmanship of Miss Moore, and virtualy runs the school.

Parents warned

Last year the committee decided the school's motto, "Excelsior," was out of harmony with the school's new spirit. So the entire school met to find a new motto.

After months of discussion the ideas of a junior and a senior were welded together, and by unanimous decision of the school council the motto became "For God and My Neighbour."

The success of this "guinea-pig" school has now been officially acknowledged in Whitehall.

. . . . so when the sentence was delivered I paled slightly, gripped the edge of the dock, but otherwise showed no signs of emotion!"

New atom chief is a family man

By Mathieson Darwin

Dr. Klaus Emil Fuchs, who sold what must have been the greatest military secret in the world, is still working on nuclear physics—in a small cell at Wormwood Scrubs in West London, "under supervision," as the prison regulations blandly put it.

Professor Maurice Pryce is the man who has taken over his job as head of the Theoretical Physics Division at the Harwell Atomic Pile, Britain.

Even with the knowledge that Pryce has made a reputation for himself on the industrial application of atomic energy, it is difficult to associate the boyish-looking professor (he is 37) with the problems that are likely to arise from the largest atomic research station in Britain.

An Inventor

The new Head Theoretical Physicist is married, with four children; he has a house just outside Oxford, speaks three languages fluently, likes sailing, travel, collecting fungi, and is credited with the invention of several new radar antennae for Britain's battleships during the war.

Pryce, as we have seen, is primarily associated with the industrial application of atomic energy, but there is no industrial application as yet in Great Britain. It will, he says, be at least 10 or 15 years before Britons are in a position to make an efficient—and for industrial energy purposes that is a small enough—atomic reactor.

The Harwell piles embody hundreds of tons of graphite and concrete, interlaced with a lattice of uranium rods. To use something of these dimensions to generate heat (which is what an atomic engine does) would be as sensible as supplying every outlandish village which wanted power with a huge generating station of its own.

If atomic power is still 10 or 15 years ahead at least, atomic elements for scientific purposes are being produced right now. From what is known as the "jug and bottle department" of Harwell they are supplying the now well-known irradiated chemicals (called "tracers") for use in medicine, agriculture and industry.

Stream of rays

All give off a stream of detectable rays, which make them ideal for use in complex experiments where researchers have to find out exactly what is taking place in a solution, or through a skin tissue or even in a steel-making process.

Up to now, the "tracers" have been made by keeping ordinary elements in contact with the pile itself. In future, organic chemicals may be grown in what can only be described as an atomic garden.

Medicine demands more and more of these irradiated elements for experimentation. It needs radio-active poppies (for digitalin and the treatment of heart disorders), irradiated hyoscyamus (for the drug use in lie-detectors), irradiated belladonna (for atropine), marihuana, sugars (for diabetics) and scores of others.

America is growing them. At Argonne, outside Chicago, there they built a huge airtight greenhouse and grew ordinary plants in an atmosphere of radio-active carbon dioxide. Very soon the plants themselves absorbed the rays and became radio-active too. So did the drugs which formed in the roots and leaves.

Strange crop

The "gardening work" is almost entirely automatic. The plants grow on gravel, drenched with a nutrient solution of chemical foods three times a day. Temperature control is thermostatic, and "alarm counters" ring bells whenever radiation tends to become excessive, or leaks.

The "hot garden staff" tend some of the plants through protected armholes in the glass. Periodically, the greenhouse is flooded with non-irradiated gas, and entered by the masked gardeners who harvest the strange crop and extract the drugs. Argonne is already showing a profit balance on the first crop.

Almost any land in the vicinity of Harwell could be used for a similar garden. In the future some of it undoubtedly will. For there is no limit to the naturally-produced drugs which can be irradiated; penicillin, cortisone, auromycin.

And once a drug has been "infected" by these distinctive rays, although it rarely increases its effectiveness as a curative agent, it gives medical researchers an opportunity of observing it in action, almost as though they were looking at it through a window in the human body.

Has your child dead-end parents?

By John Jarrett

When it comes to thugs in knickerbockers, the difference between Britain and America may well have been Father Flanagan.

America had him right on the spot when it was realised that young criminals were getting no fewer for being called "juvenile delinquents."

No matter how bad the headline the stocky Irish priest had one answer in his indignant brogue: "There are no bad boys!"

If Flanagan were still alive he would have been challenged by these stories, taken, without too much searching, from recent papers.

One concerns Charles, aged 11, who has now spent eight months lying helpless on his back. He belonged to a gang, and he was tough, too, but when the gang started throwing rocks from a bridge on to cars speeding underneath he got scared and told a policeman.

For "snitching," the gang set him on fire. He has now had 23 skin grafts and 26 blood transfusions.

Then there is Kathleen, aged 14, who had a tiff with her art student boy friend Russell, aged 16. That night he and a friend waited outside her house. The friend kept watch. When Kathleen came out to take her dog for a walk Russell shot her in the stomach.

Expensive freedom

In a third case, two 10-year-olds were out "looking for fun." They climbed into a pleasant old house through an open window.

By the time its owners returned they had poured liquid bleach and soap powder into the grand piano and acid into a new television set.

They slashed upholstery with razors, broke all the glass and lamps, and finally went to some pains to fetch from a cellar 30 bottles of wine which they poured over carpets in the living-room. Total damage—£10,000.

Then there were the two girls who said they wanted "a few days of freedom from school." They set fire to it and burned down more than a million pounds' worth of property and homes. Luckily no one in the homes was trapped.

The girls both 14, were caught when some boys told teachers that the girls had taken a half-crown bet that they would not do it again.

And the shocked surprise, the "moral collapse of youth" speeches, the call for cane, birch, cat and solitary cell—such as that which came in England when two boys battered a defenceless woman in a train—where are they in America? Utterly non-existent.

America still insists that there are no bad boys. Progressive policies are in favour of arrest only as a last resort, and many children who once would have faced a court now go to a clinic.

The new treatment has been most startling in truancy cases, always considered sure indicators for worse trouble later on. New York arranged special investigation home conditions in all such cases.

In the first quarter 14 reports came in putting a finger on bad homes. In 13 of those cases one or both parents were found insane. The children were resettled, the parents committed.

The police's juvenile section has also changed its tactics. Once younsters found hanging round shady bars or off-colour drug stores were warned and finally arrested for loitering—for their own good.

Today, squads of young policemen and policewomen, dressed as teenagers, are sent to frequent the hang-outs and, if possible, infiltrate the groups and head them into club houses or to playing fields.

Under investigation

Even when arrested, the children are not sentenced at once. The boy or girl is remanded, if possible at home, while being investigated.

On sentence, a majority are paroled to medical or psychiatric clinics or settled in camps from three weeks to six months.

Most of the others will go to supervised schools for somewhat longer; a small minority will end in reform schools for up to five years, but this term is rarely served in full.

For these "lost children" there are no long jail sentences, no flogging, no birching. But there is ceaseless poring over reports from doctor, psychologist, teacher and social worker, all digested between arrest and sentence.

Those case-sheets make pathetic reading. "Read those, and then tell me what good birching and jail will do to those boys and girls" said one of America's foremost women psychiatrists. "Show me a delinquent child and I will show you somewhere, no matter how nice everything looks on the surface, a parental failure."

She went on: "We can't give them new parents. We can sometimes give them new homes. We can always give them understanding and love. Love driveth out devils, you know."

By stealing from stores, carrying and using on other gangs guns, by assaulting girls or soliciting men, by drinking beer spiked with benzedrine, by drugging with marijuana — by these extremes, the unloved adolescent hopes to be respected and feared.

America is trying to make them feel respected and liked. By belonging to a football team, by developing some musical or artistic talent, by introducing some group pride, children may be reclaimed.

Mike must have music

One success was Mike. Sullen; unco-operative when paroled for attacking an elderly woman and stealing 10 shillings, a welfare agency suspected music in Mike.

They bought him a clarinet. He broke it over a "friends" head. They bought another. His step-father broke that over Mike's head. They mended it.

Six months later, Mike, the proud clarinettist of a local boy's band, was on the way to recovery. His step-father was learning to play, too.

Americans recognise that none of this is unknown in Britain. But they urge Britain's authorities to take heart. "Those debates about bringing flogging back," said one welfare worker, "just made my blood run cold."

If America is this bad, they say, how can Britain's children, who suffered bombing and interrupted education, be expected not to react?

Tim, a big, red-faced Irish patrolman, would not hear of the wickedness of modern youth. "I had a beat of four blocks of decent apartments with about nine hundred kids there," he said. "One night five of them ganged up and beat a negro boy to death.

"Why just five out of nine hundred? In every case, I tell you, rotten parents: for all their money, rotten parents."

In Tim's world, Father Flanagan's world, there are no dead-end kids. But there are dead-end parents.

Between Ourselves

Dark dresses for warm weather

By Janet Martin from London

Through all the summer collections this year runs a line of darkness, along which you will find some of the smartest clothes of the season.

The new way with dark colours for hot weather clothes originated last summer, but like many current fashion trends, the idea is followed up, modified, developed on wider lines.

For the occasions when you want a touch of sophistication with your summer outfit, you will find it among the dark cottons, rayons and linens. For your slim, tailored frocks, there are fine linens, cotton grosgrains rayon shantungs and cotton piques in fast-dyed dark shades—navy, black, dark browns and greens.

In prints and checks, there are unusual native print and peasant designs with splashes of bright colour against dark backgrounds ginghams and seersuckers, combining pastel shades with the dark background colours. And for evening you can wear the smart dark shades in the cool materials—voiles, organdies and chiffon ginghams, to mention but a few of the new cotton sheers.

"Separates" and run frocks come into the dark-for-summer theme too. A simple blouse in sheer black cotton, cut with a low, rounded neck and small, cap sleeves, is worn with a full skirt in native print design of dark brown and turquoise on black. Or blouse in navy handkerchief linen partners a skirt of navy-and-pink checks fold-pleated into a plain navy waistband.

Little jackets

Sun frocks have their little jackets, but usually matching ones rather than last year's contrasts. Dark-and-white is a favourite combination...perhaps a frock in sheeny dark green poplin with petal points of fine white pique curving over at the top, and an all-round rolled collar on the little green jacket. In print there is a frock in native-print cotton—navy, brown and cream, the skirt gathered from just below the waist, the bodice tied on the shoulders, and worn with a matching triangular stole.

On the plain, dark colours, there is a feeling for white or cream stitching, for pastel embroidery which can turn a simple cotton frock into something really important. In plain, dark colours too, the narrow skirt, the slight peg-top hipline can be adapted to summer clothes for special occasions.

Pick out your dark cottons and linens with bands of fine stitching in white, cream or pink.. around the skirt, along the pockets, edging the cuffs or collar. On afternoon frocks, appliqué heavy cotton lace motifs or embroider in thick cotton thread—pink on black, white on navy, cream on brown and green, pale pastels on darkest grounds.

On the beach

Even on the beach, dark colours strike the smartest note of the season. Brief trunks, bra, and circular skirt in black seersucker look dramatic against a gold-satin skin—and after sunbathing you don the skirt with a simple, open-necked blouse in orange or lime green.

For summer evenings I made a special note of a charming gown in black organdie printed with enormous posies of cottage-garden flowers—full-skirted, with a ruffled hem raised to ankle length in front, and a huge bow standing up over one shoulder of the strapless bodice.

Another, in the new satin-striped sea island cotton, fine as your handkerchief, is in sheer midnight blue, gleaming stripe swirling spirally round the skirt, scarf end covering the left shoulder, falling sheer, to brush the ground at the back, sole trimming a bunch of crimson roses, placed where the scarf is attached to the top edge of the bodice.

The evening two piece appears with sheer black blouse in cotton taffeta and lovely swinging skirt in chiffon gingham checked in black, with a wide range of pastels and bright colours to choose from.

Google Withers, British film star pores wearing the lovely dress and hat set designed for her to wear in a film. The tunic dress is made in amber crepe, the floted hat is matching amber, trimmed with a tobacco-white spotted scarf which is drawn through the brim and clasped on the low square neckline by a brooch. Her gloves are plain tobacco brown, her bag matches in the spotted fabric.

US as a woman sees it

When I see the glowing yellow and tangerine silks that well-dressed New Yorkers are planning to wear this summer, I can't help wondering what the first grubby little silk worm would have thought.

The story has it that around 2600 B.C. the Emperor of China, alarmed at the way his mulberry trees were infected with worms, told the Empress to watch and learn something of their habit.

One evening she noticed a beautiful moth emerging from a yellow cocoon. Her lady-in-waiting in superstitious fright, dropped the broken cocoon into a basin of water, and the silk began to unwind.

The Emperor, with sudden inspiration, had all the cocoons in the mulberry grove collected.

The Empress twisted the thread, and began to weave with it.

And that was how the first pure silk garment in history came into being.

About all that the little grub who wove a warm shelter for his aching body had in common with the lustrous shantung silk of the 1950 season is its colour.

His modest effort was yellow, too, and so important did the Emperor consider the discovery that he decreed that this should become the Imperial Colour of China.

* * *

Abstract art is having repercussion in—of all places—the customs sheds of the port of New York.

Roughly, it is accepted that works of art are duty-free. The question is, what is a work of art?

Miss Dorothy Dudley who, as registrar of the Museum of Modern Art in New York, is the largest single art importer, has some difficult times threshing this out with the customs, who rather tend to bog down on abstract art.

For instance, a streamlined sculpture called "Fish" omitted even a suggestion of fin or scale, and the customs would have none of it. It came in under bond.

But another work, entitled "The Bull", just scraped by because by shutting one eye and squinting at it from below, a faint resemblance to horns and roofs were discernible.

But "Development of a Bottle in Space" was firmly charged at 20 per cent by a distracted customs official, because it presented, even abstractly, no natural object.

"Good lord" said the appraiser, "why didn't the guy put an apple in there somewhere—that would have let it in."

Famous UK women's college 80 years old

An appeal for £50,000 has been launched by the Governors of Girton College, the famous college for women at Cambridge University, England, in commemoration of its 80th anniversary.

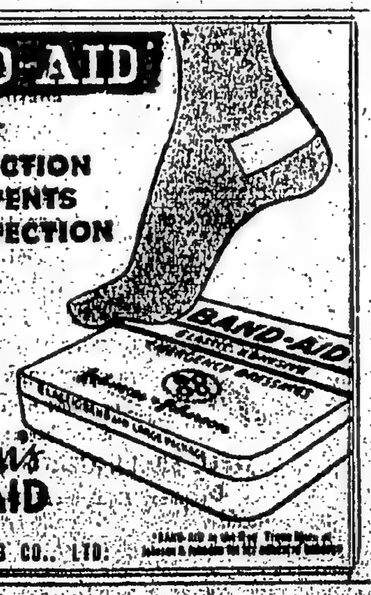
The money is to be used partly for the endowment of research scholarships and partly to improve the amenities of the college.

It was in 1869 that Miss Emily Davies, who had long been interested in higher education for women, took a small house at Hitchin, in the English county of Hertfordshire, to coach six girls for the preliminary examination and ordinary degree of Cambridge University. Six years later, when the students had grown in numbers she moved to Girton, two miles from the University city, and the college was established.

In 1875 another famous college for women at Cambridge—Newnham Hall, was founded with 25 students. This number had grown from seven who were at first accommodated in a house in Regent Street, Cambridge, taken by Henry Sidgwick (later Professor of Moral Philosophy) and directed by Miss Anne Clough. But although from 1881 the University Senate allowed women to take the ordinary university examinations, it was only in 1947 that they were admitted to full membership of the University.

It was in the mid-19th century that sisters and wives of Oxford University Fellows obtained permission to attend some of the lectures, and organised classes for women, and in 1879 Lady Margaret Hall and Somerville were established for women. Gradually examinations were opened to women and by 1894 all university examinations for degrees in Arts and Music were available to them.

Entry to women's Colleges at Oxford and Cambridge is not easy, however, as numbers are limited by University statute and women undergraduates are expected to read only for Honours degrees.



Between Ourselves

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 18.

SECRETS FROM THE SALONS

By CLAUDIA

All the so-called "beauty secrets" are not really secrets at all — they are only secret from those who do not know about them! Some are as old as the cult of beauty itself; others as new as the latest fashion in beauty, the most up-to-date way with make-up.

Basically, the routine treatments in all the leading salons are very similar. Everywhere one finds the same emphasis on scrupulous cleansing, regular lubrication and toning of the skin, the same careful matching and blending of foundation tints and powders. But each salon too, has its special treatment details—secrets if you like—which make their preparations do an extra special job.

So here are some hints, picked up around the London salons, which you can easily adopt for home use.

Almost universal is the technique of relaxation-with-beauty-care, which helps you to derive the utmost benefit from every treatment, whether it be a lengthy massage and facial or a quick cleanse and make-up. Whatever the particular treatment, you take it lying relaxed and soothed on a comfortable couch.

Of course this method cannot be imported for home use in toto, but the operative word is "relaxation" which can be incorporated on its own, as a very important part of your home beauty routine. A set 10 minutes every day, at any time which fits in with your daily programme, can be reserved for relaxation, just lying flat, feet raised higher than your head, and thinking of nothing at all.

Sagging muscles

Now a technique for counteracting and postponing the drooping or sagging of muscles. Every "droop" is a downward one, so the idea is very simple.... just make every touch or stroke an upward one. Whether cleansing, applying cream or removing it, use only upward movements, except on the forehead where strokes across, but never down, are advised.

When using a face masque, here is another useful tip. While you are lying quietly, waiting for the masque to "set," lie with a small pillow under your shoulders and neck so that the head is tilted back a little, "lifting" the flesh of the face. And for those with sensitive skins, another useful tip is to apply the masque onto moist skin, so that the drying and tightening action is more gentle.

With make-up there are many up-to-the-minute ideas which are apt to change with the fashions. Among these we find some helpful ideas about eye make-up, which is receiving special emphasis this season. Eye make-up is now for daily use, not just for the special evenings.

Eye shadow is blended lightly onto the lower half of the upper lid only. Some specialists advocate a light dusting of powder over the shadow, but I cannot recommend this method for a hot climate where make-up cakes so easily. It is better to use the shadow by itself but less obtrusively.

"Sloe-eyed" look

For the "sloe-eyed" look, you need an eyebrow pencil with a very fine point to etch a fine line under the lashes at the outer corners of the eyes, extending the line with a slight upward slant. With a thick or blunted pencil this is impossible and a blurred, smudgy line looks too untidily obvious.

The same fine-pointed pencil can be used to darken the hairs in light eyebrows without actually touching the skin.

A fine lip in a deeper shade than your lipstick is used to outline and emphasise the curving bow of your mouth. The lips are then filled in with the ordinary lipstick.

For some types of hair, an old friend—the solid brilliantine—is back in vogue, recommended for disciplining course, stuff hair, but also very helpful with hair which has become dried and unmanageable through too much open air and sea water.

And in some of the most glamorous salons one finds gay little packets of herbal tea, for promoting inner cleanliness too.

Warning children without fear

By Dorothy Mohr

One of the problems which face every mother is how to instil in her children a sense of caution about really dangerous things and situations without encouraging a fearful attitude.

Of course as in so many things, children vary greatly in their approach to danger.

It is hard enough to make some children, even sensibly cautious and almost impossible to make them afraid, while others need only one warning that there is potential danger in some situation to shun it for years.

The majority of children, however, come somewhere in between these two. They need to be taught caution, but too much dwelling on danger is very likely to cause fears, some of which may become neurotic and crippling.

It is perhaps a comforting thought that strong fears do not seem to develop readily in connection with even quite real dangers that have to be faced every day. City children usually learn to take traffic in their stride fairly easily in spite of constant admonitions from everyone around them. It is the country child who is likely to show fear of traffic, whereas he could probably deal competently with a snake.

So it is the possibility of real though rather remote dangers which concerns us because of the likelihood of a fear developing as the result of the fact that no situation arises after the warning to give the child a sense of familiarity with that particular situation.

The sort of dangers I am referring to change a good deal with the age of the child. There are many very real dangers for the young child around the average house. The child may, for instance, cut his foot with an axe, fall into the boiling copper or take poison. At this stage however, warnings are really useless and often harmful in their effects on the child's emotions.

Supervision needed

The very young child can only be surely protected from danger by adequate supervision. Constant warnings and admonitions in these early years may either make the child timid and frightened or heedless of all subsequent warnings.

By the time the child is four or five, his sense of caution can be developed without fear taking hold if he is given the right sort of approach.

In trying to caution your children be careful to emphasise the positive side rather than dwell on the danger. Teach them what to do in the event of any possible danger, how to handle sharp and otherwise dangerous implements, how to cross a street safely, how to light and put out a fire and so on. Later they can also be taught bushcraft and the rudiments of first aid.

Growing girls, and boys too, have to learn to face another potential danger; that of being accosted and possibly molested by strange men. Here again, under a certain age, supervision should be relied on rather than warning.

Never allow your children under 10 or 11 to be out after dark without an adult. Insist that they play either at home or at a friend's house after school and if the way home from school is long and lonely arrange with a neighbor for two or more to come home together.

You can warn them in a general way, not to be. "too friendly with strangers" and never to go anywhere with one, but don't be intense about it.

When the children ask why, simply say, "There are some rather peculiar people in the world who seem to like to frighten children, but they won't do you any harm if you take no notice."

Frank talk

If and when the children read of unpleasant or shocking incidents in the papers, you will, of course, have to go into the subject in more detail but always emphasise that such occurrences are very rare.

When the children do reach the stage where going out at night must soon be expected, then a straight, frank talk, telling what men of this type want from children and how they go about accosting a child is the best solution to the problem.

But again remember to emphasise what the child should do more than the frightening angle. After a brief explanation of the man's purpose and approach say something like this:

"You need not worry too much about it. Nearly all men leave a girl alone if they find she is not willing to go with them. If a man says 'Hullo' or 'Goodnight' to you he is really trying you out and if you just keep on walking without answering he will soon give up.

If, however, he is really persistent and you begin to be frightened, turn in at the nearest house. He will probably think that you live there and go away, but if he does not, ring the door bell and ask whoever answers if you may stay there for a while."

Thus armed and equipped with the knowledge of what to do in all situations, the child, even though fully aware of potential dangers, should be able to face adulthood unafraid.

whatever she could do, gave them both education and training, and made them independent.

But it meant dreful poverty, awful restrictions, hard words sometimes, which they remember. Should they not be able to forget these and remember only the kindness and the goodness?—SON AND DAUGHTER.

I think I understand what you are getting at. You find some sort of blind restraint in your relationship to her. It's the echo of the old resentment against the poverty and the hardness, preventing you from swinging over into the cheerful, happy, tender, loving ways of grown-up children with a loved mother.

Do break through that restraint. Take the lead yourselves with her. Get away from the dependent children attitude. Never fail in attention to her, give her, as much of your companionship as you can, take her out places, make her laugh and feel young, break down the grim attitude she *had* to take to life, free her from her own set ways.

Never, never let her feel that her children have left her, that she is alone in life. There's no more tragic unhappiness than that of a mother who has given all her life to her children and is then left to start life all over again alone. Mothers have to send their children away from them into the world for their own good, but they need not lose them. Be *very* kind.

• • •

I am proud of being a home-lover, a good cook, a successful gardener, handy at almost anything. But I remain single, though not unattractive.

Is it wise to be honest in my pride of these particular likes and efficiencies? Am I more likely to find a husband if I pretend to be helpless, not good at anything? They seem to be the ones to marry.—THIRTY.

Oh, my goodness, what will you suggest next!

Some men find helplessness attractive — the ones who need that sort of flattery.

But every sort of man would run like the wind from the efficient woman pretending to be helpless.

Why hide the qualities? They cannot be anything but attractive. Only thing you must guard against is the over-efficient manner. So darned clever at everything that no one also has a chance to shine. See?

Ann Temple

THE BLUE LOOK

I am a cheerful soul but not talkative. My thoughts may be miles away on some happy topic, yet people say: "Cheer up" or "What's making you so miserable?"

How is it my features don't reflect my thoughts? And what can I do about it?—COPPER.

Maybe you inherit the blue look? The tragedy of an ancestor may look through your eyes or your great-grandfather's grinness show in the turn of your lips.

But your own disposition will win over these in time. With the years your thoughts, your spirit mould your features into a reflection of your own personality.

• • •

He is single and means to remain so until he has made his way. One of his girl colleagues at work fell heavily for him. He made it clear that there was nothing doing. She has now managed to convey to the others that he is not safe to be alone with and that she must be protected from him. The situation is getting him down. He cannot tax her or her friends without being made to look extremely foolish. He is thinking of asking for a transfer to another branch. Is that the only course open to him?—UNFAIR.

What, run away? With his reputation undefended and in such mischievous hands?

Never! He has an invincible weapon, Ridicule.

Let him be wickedly flattered, vastly amused. Let him make it clear to all that he is tickled to death. Roar, Lion, roar — with laughter. And there'll be someone else applying for a transfer.

• • •

Is it a good thing to be contented? If so, how does one reconcile it with the well-known phrase "divine discontent"?—INQUIRING.

The good of contentment is in the refusal to be envious, greedy, and self-seeking.

Not to be confused with complaisance, nor with the inertia of laziness and apathy.

The divine discontent arises from a vision of the ideal. There is an inward call in the human mind to a world as it might be, which, if listened to, makes us for ever discontented with our own and the world's present imperfections.

It is the emotion of the ideal which has been, is, and will be the one driving force behind all true progress in the world.

• • •

I find most attractive the girl who wears country clothes—slacks and gumboots. But whenever I become friendly with a girl of the gumboot style she soon changes into the pretty-frock style.

Is this a misguided attempt to please me?—FELIX.

Doubtful. Ever tried wearing gumboots all the time?

• • •

What should be the attitude of out a penny, to bring them up? She had to turn her hand to

Talks to be held on Indo-China economics

Paris, June 9.

Economic and financial questions are to be discussed between delegations from France and the three Indo-Chinese States of Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos, the Agence France Presse reported today from Saigon.

The conference is to be held between June 20 and June 25 in a town in France not yet chosen.

It will deal with telecommunications, immigration control, external trade and Customs, the investment programme within the framework of the Indo-Chinese Customs and Currency Union and the maintenance of the Indo-Chinese piastre in the Franc zone

M. Nguyen Trung Vinh, Governor of Central Vietnam, will head his State's delegation. Laotian Praecter Phouy Sananikone will lead the Laos group and an ex-Minister, Sum Hieng, the group from Cambodia.

The head of the French delegation is not yet known.

French sources in Saigon said that the aim of the conference was to complete agreements already concluded on the new status of the Indo-Chinese Union and their presence in no way infringed on the independence of the three States within the Union.

U.S. aid

A conference on allocation among the three Indo-China States of $ 23,500,000 American economic aid is to be held in Cannes on June 15.

The French High Commissioner in Saigon, M. Leon Pignon, and the Vietnam Premier, Tran Van Huu, will be present, with diplomatic representatives of the three States.

Other subjects to be discussed include the inter-linking of the State's defence forces and the division of diplomatic responsibility.

Government circles in Saigon said that Cannes had been chosen so as to spare delegates the personal and political lobbying common in Saigon.—Reuter.

TALKS ON FARM PRODUCE

Stockholm, June 9.

Mr. James Patton, President of the United States National Farmers Union, claimed today that the American delegation had persuaded the Convention of the International Federation of Agricultural Producers at Saltsjoebaden, near here, that the European market should be kept open for American farm produce.

"This was not easy," he declared, "because there was a distinct tenor running through this Convention towards nationalism. Nationalism is not in our interest and at the start of the Convention there was a strong current against the American point of view. The Dutch and Germans came out frankly for nationalism and the French and Danes lent them strong support.

"They wanted to stabilise economics and seek security at the present levels, whereas we are interested in an expanding economy all over the world so that we can have greater consumption of our farm products.

"At the end of our Convention, we had put our ideas across and reversed the nationalist trend to a very great extent."

The Federation reached decisions likely to prove momentous for farmers all over the world after nine days of discussion in the very un-agricultural setting of Saltsjoebaden, the Swedish sailing and swimming resort.

The Federation, with its membership of 22 countries representing the world outside the Iron Curtain, decided to conduct detailed research into the position of dairy products, eggs, cotton, sugar and wool.

Observers considered that there was a real prospect that as a result of this Convention some international agency would be set up for dealing with the surpluses of these commodities on the same lines as under the International Wheat Agreement.

Mr. Patton declared that the Convention had founded machinery for the Federation to get its ideas across to governments on the handling of the problem of farm surpluses.—Reuter.

Private industry in Red China

San Francisco, June 9.

The Peking radio gave further details on Government efforts to revive private industry. It said State trading organs which are buying goods from private firms are paying higher than market prices in order to counter the downward trend which has been under way since March.

It said more than half of Peking's privately owned machine shops, textile mills and flour mills are now working on Government orders, and a special body is being established to co-ordinate the distribution of Government contracts to private factories. It added that State banks during the past two months loaned to private factories the equivalent of US$220,000, while a new joint stock company is being set up in order to make investments in key industries.—United Press.

SUBSIDIES FOR SWISS-AIR?

Berne, June 9.

The Swiss Cabinet today proposed that the State should subsidise the country's main airline, Swiss-Air which had a running loss of 5,000,000 francs in 1949.

The Cabinet put forward a proposal in Parliament to open a credit of 15,000,000 francs for Swiss-Air to buy two long-range airliners.

The proposal said: "Our public economy interests demand that Switzerland continue to participate actively in air traffic through a national enterprise, Swiss-Air, including long-distance communications, particularly with the United States."

It added that further details of the proposed State subsidy would be announced later.—Reuter.

NY RUBBER

New York, June 9.

Crude rubber number one futures closed 85 to 1.15 lower.

July	31.90.
September	29.90 - 30.
December	28.35.

Spot number one ribbed smoked sheets 32-1/2 nominal.—Associat-

New York Stock Exchange

New York, June 9.

Blue chip stocks shot ahead to new highs in today's market. Automobile, steel and rail issues took top honours with gains running to around three points. Some shares were sold at record highs and the market generally hit a four-year peak.

For the bulk of the market, gains were smaller, most amounting to less than a point.

Profit-taking sales threatened the advance off and on, particularly late in the day, but were absorbed in good style for the most part.

The rising price curve attracted heavy trading, with sales up to 2,130,000 shares from 1,780,000 on Thurrday.

Today's advance, on top of Thursday's steep rise and Wednesday's gentle gain, offered striking evidence of the market's power of resistance. Prices were hammered down on Monday and Tuesday morning but the lost ground has been made up with distance to spare.

General Motors and Chrysler both sold at the highest prices on record during the day.

Dow Jones averages: Stocks 79.38; 20 Industrials 226.80; 15 Rails 50.65; 10 Utilities 43.84.

Closing quotations:

Adams Express	23⅝
Alaska Juneau	2⅞
American Can	117½
" Smelting	56
" Telephone	160½
Baldwin Locomotive	10⅞
Barnsdall	52⅞
Bendix Aviation	45¾
Bethlehem Steel	38¾
Boeing Aircraft	28⅜
Borden Co.	50¾
Canadian Pacific	15⅝
J. I. Case	43¼
Chrysler	78
Colgate	44½
Commercial Solvent	17⅝
Corn Products	69⅝
Du Pont	84¼
Eastman Kodak	46¼
Electric Light & Power	50¼
General Motors	96⅞
Goodrich	94¾
Goodyear	54
Homestake Mining	44⅞
International Harvester	28⅝
" Paper	46⅞
" Tel & Tel	13⅝
Johns Manville	50¾
Kennecott Copper	58⅝
Montgomery Ward	59
National Distillers	21⅞
" Lead	46
New York Central	14¾
Packard Motors	4
Pan American Airways	9⅛
Pennsylvania RR	16¾
Real Silk	14½
Remington Rand	12½
Republic Steel	35¼
Reynoldd Tobacco	36¾
Schenley	32⅜
Sears Roebuck	47⅝
Shell Oil	44⅜
Socony Vacuum	20¾
Southern Pacific	56⅝
Standard Brands	23⅛
" Oil of Calif.	72½
" Oil of N. J.	79
Studebaker	35
Union Bag	31½
" Carbide	50
US Rubber	45⅜
" Steel	35¾
" Lines	15⅛
Westinghouse	35⅞
Youngstown Sheet & Tube	93⅝
Gen. Pub. Utilities	16⅞

Higher in the curb were Kaiser Frazer, Pantepec Oil. Standard Brewing, Electric Bond and Share, Cities Service, Guban Atlantic Sugar and Canadian Marconi.—Associated Press.

NY COTTON

New York, June 9.

Cotton futures reached new season's highs today in all deliveries except nearby July. Commission House and trade buying met only scale-up hedging and profit-taking, reflecting the tight situation in spot cotton and he uncertain cotton crop outlook. The New York Cotton Exchange service estimated that domestic consumption in May showed a contra-seasonal increase of about three per cent over April. Futures closed 1.35 to 2.30 a bale higher than the previous close.

July	33.74-75.
October	33.49-50.
December	33.43-47.
March	33.41.
May	33.38.
July	33.06.
Middling spot	34.79 nominal.—Associated Press.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

Consignees per
BARBER-WILHELMSEN LINE
m.s. "TUDOR"

are hereby notified that their cargo is being discharged into the Hong Kong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co's godown where it will be at consignees risk and subject to the Wharf's terms and conditions of storage, and where delivery may be obtained.

Damaged packages are to be left in the godowns for examination by Consignees and the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas at 10 a.m. on June 17, 1950.

To comply with the General Bonded Warehouse Regulations, consignees must have a Revenue Officer in attendance when damaged dutiable goods are examined.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the steamer's godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after June 18, 1950 will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before June 25, 1950 or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.
Agents

Hong Kong, June 11, 1950.

TURCO-ISRAEL TRADE PACT

Haifa, June 9.

A Turco-Israel trade agreement is to be signed shortly.

Israel will demand that Turkey be more liberal with the issue of licences to importers of Israel-manufactured goods as Israel's imports from Turkey exceed by far exports to that country—Associated Press.

LONDON STOCKS

London, June 9.

Substantial buying of Government issues featured today's session of the London Stock Exchange. Industrials opened higher but eased later in the day. Oils were selectively higher but gold shares lost ground.

The Financial Times index was 114.9, off .1.—Associated Press.

San Francisco, June 9.

M/S Chinese Prince left on Thursday for Manila.—Associated Press.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

CONSIGNEES PER
STATES STEAMSHIP COMPANY
s.s. "CHARLES E. DANT"

are hereby notified that their cargo is being discharged into the Hong Kong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co's godown where it will be at consignees risk and subject to the Wharf's terms and conditions of storage, and where delivery may be obtained.

Damaged packages are to be left in the godowns for examination by Consignees and the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Carmichael & Clarke at 10 a.m. on June 15, 1950.

To comply with the General Bonded Warehouse Regulations, consignees must have a Revenue Officer in attendance when damaged dutiable goods are examined.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the steamer's godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after June 16, 1950 will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before June 23, 1950 or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.
Agents.

Hong Kong, June 9, 1950.

Shipping Intelligence

Shipping Arrivals

YESTERDAY

Anhui (B & S) ex-Singapore B.5
La Marseillaise (MM) French tons ex-Kobe .....K.wh
Pioneer Mail (USL) ex-Manila .. A.9
Boochow (B & S) ex-Keelung .. B.12
Szechuen (B & S) ex-Bangkok . A.17
Tai Whu (Ming Sung) Chinese tons ex-Samarinda ..... 1054 Yau.
Tairea (Mac Mac) British 3756 tons ex-Japan A.3

TODAY

Citos (Dodwell) ex-Australia.
Shengking (B & S) ex-Keelung.
Madaket (Wallem) ex-Atlantic Coast.
Pundua (Mac Mac) ex-Bombay.
Pres. Tyler (APL) ex-Atlantic Coast.
Tudor (Dodwell) ex-Atlantic Coast.
Yunan (B & S) ex-Saigon.

TOMORROW

Benvorlich (Loxley) ex-U.K.
Fleetwood (USL) ex-Pacific Coast.
Pioneer Dale (USL) ex-Atlantic Coast.
Pres. Harrison (APL) ex-Pacific Coast
Reinholt (Wallem) ex-Atlantic Coast.
Tjisadane (RIL) ex-Japan.
Tjibodas (RIL) ex-Singapore.

Shipping Departures

YESTERDAY

Biekinge (E. A) for Bangkok.
Caltex (Caltex) for Macao.
Charles E Dant (Dodwell) for U.S.A.
Devonshire (NSO) Singapore.
J. L. Luckenbach (USL) for Pacific Coast.
Sandiviken (S. China) for Keelung.
Wosang (Jardine) for Straits.

TODAY

City of Chelmsford (Bank) for Kohsichang.
Javanese Prince (Jardine) for Pusan.
La Marseillaise (MM) for Saigon.
Merker (G. Livingston) for Japan.
Skaubo (Mac Mac) for Saigon.
Tjitjalengka (RIL) for Singapore.

TOMORROW

Kutsang (Jardine) for Japan.
Madaket (Wallem) for Atlantic Coast.
Pioneer Mail (USL) for Atlantic Coast
Pres. Tyler (APL) for Atlantic Coast
Pundua (Mac Mac) for Japan.
Tairea (Mac Mac) for Calcutta.

Vessels In Port

Anhui (B & S) B.5
Argos Hill (Trinity) ..... KB
A. Earhart (Mollers) ..... K.D.
Barina (Chi Hain) ..... Yau.
Bust (K. Larsen) ..... SC
Changsha (B & S) ..... KW
Chengking (CMSN) ..... Yau
Cheung Hing (Ta Hing) ..... WP
Chiao Jen (CMSN) ..... K.D.
Chung Hsing (Chung Hsing) .. Yau
City of Chelmsford (Bank) .. A.17
Chunsang (Jardine) B.13
Cloverlock (Roland) ..... Yau
Durban (SVO) ..... KB
Dun Yu (CMSN) ..... Yau.
Eastern Trader (Wing Tung) .... TD
Elsie Moller (Mollers) ..... KB
Empire Mountain ..... Casmo. D
Empire Teeville (B & S) ..... APC
Fernfield (Thoresen) A.5
Flying Dragon (Kin Chen) .... Yau.
Frosty Moller (Mollers) ..... SC
Fusus (B & S) ..... APC
Hai Hsia (CMSN) ..... S.S. Po
Hai Hing (Gilman) A.17
Havkong (Caltex) ..... KB
Helikon (Wo Fat Sing) A.11
Hai Nan (CMSN) ..... Yau.
Hoi Houw (Jebsen) B.12
Hunnan (B & S) A.14
Incharran (Yick Yuen) ..... Yau
Inchmay (Williamson) ..... Yau.
Inchmull (Williamson) ..... SC
Jeep Hee B.18
La Marseillaise (MM) ..... K.wk
Kutsang (Jardine) A.4
Lady Wolmer (Roland) ..... SC
La Charrera (Ming Sung) ..... KO
Lepton (B & S) ..... NP
Mabuhay (Tiong Sung) ..... Yau.
Mausang (Jardine) B.11
Merker (G. Livingston) ..... KW
Maldova ..... Yau.
Mistress (K B Lee) ..... Cause B.
Moldova (Wallem) ..... KB
Norberg (Wallem) ..... KB
North Star (Deacon) B.1
Ostbay ..... Yau.
Pacific Dragon (C. M. Trust) .... SC
Paula (B & S) ..... TD
Pioneer Mail (USL) A.9
Pronto (Lee Bros) ..... Yau.
Romantico (Wallem) ..... Yau.
Sagen (Wallem) ..... Yau.
San Antonio (Manners) ..... Yau.
San Roberto (Manners) ..... KB
Shapur (Wallem) ..... Yau.
Sing Hing (Ta Hing) ..... KD
Skaubo (Mac Mac) A.7
Soochow (B & S) B.12
Storbay (G. Livingston) ..... NP
Strait Scenda (RIL) ..... KD
Szechuen (B & S) A.17
Tai Whu (Ming Sung) ..... Yau.
Tainan (B & S) B.18
Tairea (Mac Mac) A.3
Taksang (Jardine) ..... Cust.
Tjitjalengka (RIL) A.5
Tegelberg (RIL) ..... TD.
Wingsang (Jardine) ..... KD

Vessels Due From
SOUTH AFRICA AND SOUTH AMERICA

Ruys (RIL) ..... July 2.
Tjikampek (RIL) 2

AMERICA
ATLANTIC COAST

American Mail (Everett) ..... June end
California (Dodwell) 14
City of Liverpool (Bank) 25
Flying Independent (Pattison) ex-New York 18
Idaho (Dodwell) 22
Java Mail (Everett) ..... end
Madaket (Wallem) 11
Pioneer Dale (USL) 12
Pleasantville (Thoresen) 29
Pres. Polk (APL) 21
Pres. Tyler (APL) 11
Reinholt (Wallem) 12
Sally Maersk (Jebsen) 18
Steel Seafarer (Gilman) 24
Tudor (Dodwell) 11
Williamette Victory (APL) 16
July
Andrew Jackson (Wallem) 11
Anna Maersk (Jebsen) 13
Belleville (Thoresen) 10
British Prince (Jardine) 21
Chinese Prince (Jardine) 2
Colorado (Dodwell) 13
Fernstream (Thoresen) 30
Lisholt (Wallem) 9
Marine Snapper (APL) 3
Marchen Maersk (Jebsen) 2
Oregon (Dodwell) 4
Skauvaan (Mac Mac) 12
Steel Rover (Gilman) 22
Tungsu (Dodwell) 13
Aug.
Fernhaven (Thoresen) 10
Glenville (Thoresen) 30
Pioneer Land (USL) 13
Pioneer Wave (USL) 4
Steel Admiral (Gilman) 19
Talleyrand (Dodwell) 13
Sept.
Ferndale (Thoresen) 10
Fernside (Thoresen) 26
Oct.
Javanese Prince (Jardine) 15

PACIFIC COAST

Castleville (Bank) ..... June 21
Contest (USL) ex-Frisco 20
Fleetwood (USL) 12
General Gordon (APL) 19
Jacob Luckenbach (USL) 22
Mangarella (Wallem) 29
Paramatta (Wallem) 18
Philippine Bear (USL) 15
Philippine Transport (Jardine) .. 23
Pres. Mckinley (APL) 19
Pres. Wilson (APL) 19
Pres. Harrison (APL) 12
Tranquebar (E.A.) 25
July
Bougainville (Bank) 22
China Transport (Jardine) 17
H.K. Transport (Jardine) 4
Pacific Transport (Jardine) 26
Pres. Cleveland (APL) 14
Serampore (E.A.) 25
August
Nikobar (E A) 25

AUSTRALIA

Citos (Dodwell) ..... June 11
Nankin (Mac Mac) ..... end
July
Aros (Dodwell) 12
Baluchistan (Jardine) ex-Brisbane.. 8

CHINA

Choysang (Jardine) ex-Tientsin .. June 18
Foyang (B & S) ex-Tientsin .. 10-17
Shengking (B & S) ex-Keelung .. 11
Sinklang (B & S) ex-Tientsin.. 12-13
Taksang (Jardine) ex-Keelung .. 19

EUROPE

Aeneas (B & S) ex-U.K. ..... June 27
Agapenor (B & S) ex-U.K. via Straits 16
Benarty (Loxley) ex-U.K. 18
Benvorlich (Loxley) 13
Benmacdhui (Loxley) ex-U.K. .. 17
Benlomond (Loxley) 26
Dollus (B & S) ex-U.K. 17
Glenorchy (Jardine) 15
Glenartney (Jardine) 29
Grenoble (MM) 14
Langlescott (RIL) 14
Paleus (B & S) ex-U.K. 14
Somali (Mac Mac) ex-London 19
Sumatra (Gilman) ..... end
Tai Yang (Thoresen) 21
July
Automedon (B & S) ex-U.K. 18
Benavon (Loxley) 16
Benalder (Loxley) 2
Benvenue (Loxley) ex-U.K. via Singapore 29
Breconshire (Jardine) ex-U.K. .. 25
Carthage (Mac Mac) ex-London . 3
Corfu (Mac Mac) ex-London 31
Cyclops (B & S) ex-U.K. via Straits 27
Glenearn (Jardine) 11
India (E.A.) ..... mid
Khyber (Mac Mac) ex-U.K. 27
Maron (B & S) ex-U.K. 4
Mindoro (Gilman) ..... end
Mariekerk (RIL) ..... early
Patroclus (B & S) ex-U.K. 17
Tarifa (Thoresen) 19
Aug.
Benlawers (Loxley) ex-U.K. 14
Bendoran (Loxley) ex-U.K. 9
Canton (Mac Mac) ex-U.K. 23
Champollion (MM) 6
Glengarry (Jardine) ex-U.K. 8
Morella (E.A.) ..... beg.
Taronga (Thoresen) 13
Sept.
Kyernaas (E.A.) ..... beg

INDIA

Itola (Mac Mac) ex-Bombay ..... June 10

JAPAN

Bali (Gilman) ..... June 13
Bradeverett (Everett) ex-Kobe 3rd wk
Kafiristan (Jardine) 21
Merker (G. Livingston) 27
Purnea (Mac Mac) 22
Rynkerk (RIL) 14
Sangola (Mac Mac) 21
Star Betelgeuse (Everett) ex-Pusan ..... 3rd wk
Taping (B & S) 20
Taiyuan (B & S) 16
Tjisadane (RIL) 12
July
Changsha (B & S) 3
Eastern Glory (Jardine) 7
Hindustan (Jardine) 10
Langlescott (RIL) 14
Tegelberg (RIL) 6
Aug.
Mariekerk (RIL) ..... early
Ruys (RIL) 3

SOUTH EAST PORTS

Bradeverett (Everett) ex-Manila end
Fukien (B & S) ex-Indonesia .... June 14
Hangsang (Jardine) ex-Sandakan 13
Itola (Mac Mac) ex-Straits 10
Leneverett (Everett) ex-Manila .. 15
Pioneer Bay (USL) ex-Manila .. 23
Tasman (RIL) ex-Singapore 25
Tjibodas (RIL) ex-Singapore 12
Van Heutsz (RIL) ex-Singapore .. 25
Wm. Luckenbach (USL) ex-Straits 29
Yochow (B & S) ex-Indonesia 16
July
Pioneer Dale (USL) ex-Manila .. 7
Ruys (RIL) ex-Manila 3
Star Alcyone (Everett) ex-Singapore ..... 1st wk
Tjikampek (RIL) ex-Manila 3
Tjitjalengka (RIL) ex-Singapore 9
Williamette Victory (APL) ex-Straits 15
August
Pioneer Lake (USL) ex-Manila .. 6

Sailings To
AFRICA

June
15 Tjisadane (RIL).
20 Berlage (RIL).
23 Ste Mere Eglise (MM).
July
6 Tegelberg (RIL).
8 Luxmi (Bank).
August
5 Ruys (RIL).

AUSTRALIA

June
29 Merker (G. Livingston) for New Guinea.
23 Kafiristan (Jardine) for Sydney.
19 Taiyuan (B & S) for Sydney.
29 Taiping (B & S) for Sydney.
24 Eastern (Mac Mac).
July
2 Citos (Dodwell) for Sydney.
6 Changsha (B & S) for Sydney.
9 Eastern Glory (Jardine).
17 Hindustan (Jardine) for Brisbane.
end Nankin (Mac Mac).
August
1 Aros (Dodwell).

AMERICA
ATLANTIC COAST

June
12 Pioneer Mail (USL).
11 Skaubo (Mac Mac).
12 Madaket (Wallem).
12 Pres. Tyler (APL).
13 Dona Aniceta (B & S) for New York.
13 Reinholt (Wallem).
18 Trafalgar (Dodwell).
19 Peter Maersk (Jebsen).
19 Flying Independent (Pattison).
22 Steel Surveyor (Gilman) for New York.
24 Ida Dahke (Mac Mac).
30 Pioneer Bar (USL).
end American Mail (Everett)
end Java Mail (Everett).
July
2 Chinese Prince (Jardine).
2 Lexa Maersk (Jebsen).
3 Tulane (Dodwell).
9 Pioneer Dale (USL).
16 Williamette Victory (APL).
16 Sally Maersk (Jebsen).
18 Tudor (Dodwell).
24 Aktion (Gilman).
August
8 Pioneer Lake (USL).

PACIFIC COAST

June
13 Pres. Harrison (APL).
13 Herdis (Mac Mac).
14 California (Dodwell).
14 Pres. Mckinley (APL).
15 Fleetwood (USL).
15 Philippine Bear (USL).
20 General Gordon (APL).
20 Pres. Wilson (APL).
22 Contest (USL) for Frisco.
23 Idaho (Dodwell).
23 Philippine Transport (Jardine).
26 Steel Surveyor (Gilman).
28 Tranquebar (E. A.).
30 Francisville (Bank).
30 Jacob Luckenbach (USL).
30 Wm. Luckenbach (USL).
July
early Aura (Mac Mac).
6 Oregon (Dodwell).
4 H.K. Transport (Jardine).
13 Colorado (Dodwell).
15 Pres. Cleveland (APL).
17 China Transport (Jardine).
24 Aktion (Gilman).
26 Pacific Transport (Jardine).
28 Serampore (E.A.).
30 Castleville (Bank).
August
26 Nikobar (E A).

CHINA

June
12 Hunnan (B & S) for Tientsin.
13 Reinholt (Wallem) for Tsingtao. & Inchon.
13 Shengking (B & S) for Keelung.
13 Taksang (Jardine) for Keelung.
19 Flying Independent (Pattison) for Tsingtao.
22 Choysang (Jardine) for Inchon.
July
1 Burna (Gourlie) for Tsingtao.

EUROPE

June.
11 La Marseillaise (MM) for Marseilles.
15 Benvorlich (Loxley).
13 Rijnkerk (RIL).
14 Bali (Gilman).
16 Benarty (Loxley).
16 Rynkerk (RIL).
18 Soudan (Mac Mac) for London.
20 Denbighshire (Jardine) for U.K.
20 Troja (Thoresen).
22 Agapenor (B & S) for U.K.
21 Korea (E.A.).
24 Calchas (B & S) for Havre.
29 Ste Mere Eglise (MM).
25 Benmacdhui (Loxley).
30 Benlomond (Loxley) for U.K.
July
2 Surat (Mac Mac).
4 City of Coventry (Bank).
5 Benalder (Loxley).
7 Carthage (Mac Mac).
12 Tai Yang (Thoresen).
15 Langlescott (RIL).
18 Sumatra (Gilman).
20 Benavon (Loxley).
31 Benvenue (Loxley).
August
early Mariekerk (RIL).
4 Corfu (Mac Mac) for London, Tarifa (Thoresen).
8 Champollion (MM).
17 Benlawers (Loxley) for U.K. end Morella (E A).
September
1 Canton (Mac Mac).
29 Carthage (Mac Mac) for London. Taronga (Thoresen).
October
27 Corfu (Mac Mac).
November
23 Canton (Mac Mac).
December
9 Chusan (Mac Mac).

INDIA

June
12 Tairea (Mac Mac) for Calcutta.
23 Sangola (Mac Mac) for Calcutta.
25 Purnea (Mac Mac) for Chittagong

JAPAN

June
11 Merker (G. Livingston).
12 Kutsang (Jardine).
12 Pundua (Mac Mac).
13 Tjibodas (RIL).
15 Changsa (B & S).
15 Soochow (B & S) for Yokohama.
15 Strait Scenda (RIL).
18 Langlescott (RIL).
19 Paramatta (Wallem) for Fusan.
18 Fukien (B & S) for Yokohama.
18 Tegelberg (RIL).
19 Flying Independent (Pattison).
20-21 Hermod (Thoresen) for Yokohama
21 Itola (Mac Mac).
July
early Mariekerk (RIL).
6 Baluchistan (Jardine).
15 Ruys (RIL).
1st wk Star Alcyone (Everett).

SOUTH EAST PORTS

June
11 Tjitjalengka (RIL) for Singapore.
12 Tairea (Mac Mac) for Singapore.
13 Pioneer Dale (USL) for Manila.
13 Rijn (RIL) for Manila.
13 Yunnan (B & S) for Saigon.
17 Williamette Victory (APL) for Singapore.
16 Leneverett (Everett) for Singapore.
17 Anhui (B & S) for Singapore.
18-19 Hai Meng (Thoresen) for Bangkok.
13 Grenoble (MM) for Saigon.
20 Berlage (RIL) for Manila.
20 Yochow (B & S) for Singapore.
21 Hangsang (Jardine) for Sandakan.
25 Castleville (Bank) for Singapore.
23 Sahgola (Mac Mac) for Singapore.
22-23 Hai Hing (Thoresen) for Singapore.
24 Steel Seafarer (Gilman) for Saigon
25 Eastern Saga (Jardine) for Straits.
23 Purnea (Mac Mac) for Straits.
30 Tasman (RIL) for Singapore.
3rd wk Bradeverett (Everett) for Manila.
end Bradeverett (Everett) for Singapore.
3rd wk Star Betelgeuse (Everett) for Singapore.
July
1 Van Heutsz (RIL) for Singapore
6-7 Hai Lee (Thoresen) for Singapore.
6 Tegelberg (RIL) for Manila.
13 Tjitjalengka (RIL) for Singapore.
23 Steel Rover (Gilman) for Saigon.
August
5 Pioneer Wave (USL) for Manila.
5 Ruys (RIL) for Manila.
14 Pioneer Land (USL) for Manila.
20 Steel Admiral (Gilman) for Saigon.

SOUTH AMERICA

June
15 Tjisadane (RIL).
July
6 Tegelberg (RIL).
August
5 Ruys RIL).

ROUND THE WORLD

June
22 Pres. Polk (APL).
July
4 Marine Snapper (APL).

SHIP MOVEMENTS

The ss. Fleetwood Voy. 25 is due here at 6 p.m. on Monday. She will be moored to Buoy A-7 for discharging/loading of her cargo.

The vessel is expected to sail for San Francisco/Los Angeles at noon on Thursday.

AIRCRAFT MOVEMENTS

Arrivals

TODAY

AIR FRANCE ex-Saigon 11 a.m. (Provisional).
CPA ex-Manila: 1.30 p.m.
BOAC ex-Singapore: 5.10 p.m.

TOMORROW

PAA ex-San Francisco via Honolulu, Wake, Tokyo, Okinawa: 12.45 p.m.; ex-London via Brussels, Damascus, Karachi, New Delhi, Calcutta, Bangkok: 11.05 a.m.
PAL ex-Europe via USA, Manila: 12 noon.
BOAC ex-Tokyo: 2.55 p.m.; ex-London, Bangkok 5.55 p.m.

TUESDAY

AIR FRANCE ex-Saigon via Haiphong: 4.30 p.m.
PAA ex-Portland via Seattle, Honolulu, Midway, Wake, Guam, Manila: 2.15 p.m.
PAL ex-Manila: 2 p.m.
POAS ex-Singapore via Bangkok: 4 p.m.
HK AIRWAYS ex-Taipeh 3.30 p.m.

Departures

TODAY

AIR FRANCE for Saigon 1 p.m. (Provisional).
POAS for Singapore via Bangkok: 7.15 a.m.

TOMORROW

CPA for Sandakan via Manila, Labuan, Jesselton: 3 p.m.
PAA for New York via Bangkok, Calcutta, New Delhi, Karachi, Basra, Damascus, Istanbul, Brussels, London, Shannon, Gander, Boston: 3 p.m.; San Francisco via Okinawa, Tokyo, Midway, Honolulu, Los Angeles: 4.30 p.m.
PAL for Manila: 1.30 p.m.

TUESDAY

CPA for Singapore via Bangkok: 7.45 p.m.
PAA for San Francisco via Manila, Guam, Wake, Honolulu, Los Angeles: 4.30 p.m.
BOAC for Bangkok/London 7 a.m.; for Tokyo 6 a.m.; for Singapore 9 a.m.
HK AIRWAYS for Taipeh 8 a.m.

POST OFFICE
MAIL NOTICE
Outward Mails

CHINA:—Unregistered letters and printed matters for China mainland and Hainan Island can be accepted at senders' risk and will be forwarded as opportunity offers.

Unless otherwise stated, Registered Articles (by Air or Sea) and Parcel Posts close one hour earlier than the ordinary mail. If mails close before 10 a.m., Registered and Parcel Posts close at 5 p.m. on the previous day. Mails are closed at Kowloon Central Post Office one hour earlier than the GPO closing times.

SUNDAY, JUNE 11
Closing Times by Air
Bangkok, Reg. 5 p.m. 10/6, Ord. 10 a.m. 11/6.
Closing Times by Sea
Korea via Inchon, 9 a.m.

MONDAY, JUNE 12
Closing Times by Air
Manila and Jesselton, 11 a.m.
USA and Canada, 2 p.m.
Rangoon, Calcutta, Karachi, Basra, Cairo (Nairobi, Mombasa, Dares Salaam, Mauritius and Johannesburg via Cairo), Rome and London, 5 p.m.
Singapore, Djakarta, Sydney and Auckland, 5 p.m.
Bangkok and Colombo, 5 p.m.
Japan, 5 p.m.
Taipeh, 5 p.m.
Closing Times by Sea
Manila and Honolulu, 9 .m.
USA, Central and South America via San Francisco, 11 a.m.
Korea via Inchon, 3 .p.m.
Saigon, 3 p.m.
Japan, 3 p.m.

TUESDAY, JUNE 13
Closing Times by Air
Manila, Honolulu and USA (letters, second class mail and parcels), Guam (letters and second class mail), Canada (letters only), 5 p.m.
Saigon and Paris, 5 p.m.
Bangkok, 5 p.m.
Taipeh, 5 p.m.
Closing Times by Sea
Formosa via Keelung, 2 p.m.
Canada via Vancouver BC, 3 p.m.
Straits, Ceylon, Madagascar, Bombay and Karachi, 12 noon.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14
Closing Times by Air
Manila, 11 a.m.
Taipeh, 5 p.m.
Closing Times by Sea
USA, Canada, Central and South America via San Francisco (No Parcels for Canada), 5 p.m.
Straits, Mauritius, Mombasa, Lourenco Marques and South Africa via Durban, 3 p.m.

THURSDAY, JUNE 15
Closing Times by Air
Canada and USA, 10 a.m.
Okinawa, 2 p.m.
Rangoon, Calcutta, Karachi, Basra, Cairo (Nairobi, Mombasa, Dares Salaam, Mauritius and Johannesburg via Cairo), Rome and London, 5 p.m.
Bangkok, Singapore, Djakarta, Colombo, Sydney and Auckland, 5 p.m.
Haiphong, Hanoi, Saigon and Paris, 5 p.m.
Taipeh, 5 p.m.
Closing Times by Sea
Manila, 3 p.m.
Japan, 3 p.m.

WHEAT ESTIMATE

Washington, June 9.

A below average United States wheat crop of 944,514,000 bushels was forecast by the Agriculture Department today.

This is the first estimate of the year for the combined Winter and Spring wheat crops. It compares with 1,146,463,000 bushels produced last year and 1,030,000,000 for the 1939-'48 10-year average. The indicated reduction from last year reflects unfavourable weather and reduced plantings under a government acreage allotment programme designed to prevent accumulation of a surplus supply.

This year's wheat crop will be supplemented by a carryover of about 450,000,000 bushels from the past crops. There will be ample supplies to meet prospective needs.

Other crops forecasts for this year compared with last year and the 10-year average:

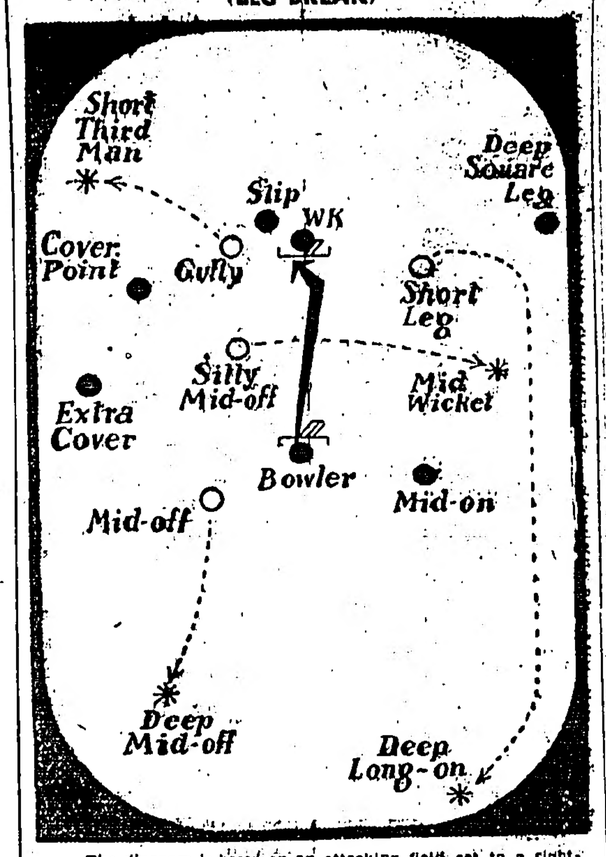
Rye 22,446,000 bushels; 18,097,000, 32,155,000.

Oats 1,360,032,000, 1,491,752,000, 1,234,082,000.

Barley 278,526,000, 317,037,000, 304,741,000.—Associated Press.

Slow right arm over

(LEG BREAK)



The diagram is based on an attacking field set to a right-hand batsman. To a left-hander the leg break becomes an off-break.

Dotted lines indicate changes required for a defensive field.

Positions shown observe the general principles of setting the field, but remember that they must be adjusted to suit the wicket, tactical state of the game, and the batsman's strength or weakness.

Silly mid-off should be kept in his original position against batsmen who do not use their feet to get to the pitch of the ball.

Even if the fielder gets no possible chance of a catch he may, by his presence alone, fluster batsmen into false strokes.

For quick-footed batsmen short-leg should be moved to the boundary at deep long-on, and mid-off 10 to 15 yards deeper.

Gully should not be moved to short third man except on a fast wicket. N. W. D. Yardley.

Duke wins T.T. Race in record time

Douglas, Isle of Man, June 9.

Geoff Duke, of St. Helen's, Lancashire, riding a Norton, today won the main event, the senior race for 500-cc machines, in the Tourist Trophy races here in record time.

Duke completed the seven laps of the 37-1/4 mile difficult mountainous course in 2 hrs. 51 mins. 45-3/5 secs. for an average speed of 92.27 miles per hour—a record for the race.

The previous record was 2 hrs. 57 mins. 19 secs. which was set up in 1939 by the German rider, G. Meier.

Duke twice broke the lap record of 91 miles per hour held by Harold Daniell. On the second lap he averaged 93.01 miles per hour and in the fifth lap he did 93.33 miles per hour.

Bertie Bell, of Belfast, also riding a Norton, was second with an average speed of 90.86 miles per hour and Johnny Lockett, of Surrey, on a Norton, came in third at 90.37 miles per hour.

The event counts in the World Championships series.

Thrilling finish

The lightweight event for machines of the 250-cc class provided a thrilling finish when Ambrosini, of Italy, riding a Bonnelli, who was 15 secs. behind at the beginning of the last lap, flashed across the finishing line first, a bare 20 yards ahead of Maurice Cann, of Britain, who rode a Guzzi.

The lightweight competitors covered the same distance of 20 miles as the seniors, over a course considered the most testing in the world, in 3 hrs. 22 mins. 58 secs. for an average speed of 70.08 miles per hour.

On his last lap the Italian broke the course record for lightweights "lapping" in to 27 mins. 59 secs. for an average speed of 80.91 miles per hour.

Cann was second with an average speed of 78.07 miles per hour and R.A. Meade, of Britain, on a Velocette, was placed third with an average speed of 75.59 miles per hour.

It was estimated that 50,000 spectators watched the races, which were the first of the international events for the World Championships.

There were 75 starters in the senior and 25 in the lightweight section.—Reuter.

Landslide in Japan

Tokyo, June 10.

Rescue workers at Kumanedatra this afternoon dug out five more bodies, including a woman holding a son in her arms. The confirmed death toll is 33.

Continued rain has hampered rescue work while the fear of another landslide kept workmen's nerves on edge. The cleaning up of mud and debris was expected to be accelerated as an American army bull-dozer appeared on the scene today.

The State's Railway Corporation today estimated damage caused by the landslide at about 20 million yen. Reconstruction work is expected to cost 15 million yen while rescue operations are expected to cost a similar amount.—Reuter.

THEY PLAN TWO YEARS AHEAD

BY N. W. D. YARDLEY

When dealing with the chief governing bodies of cricket last week, I referred briefly to the Advisory County Cricket Committee. Now to enlarge on it.

This Committee was formed in 1904 of the request of the MCC and with the approval of the Counties to consider cases arising out of County and other cricket.

It meets twice each year and consists of a chairman (the President of MCC or member nominated by him), at least another member of the MCC, representatives from each First-Class County, and three appointed by the Minor Counties Cricket Association.

Although this committee discusses many aspects of cricket its chief task is administering County cricket. It is responsible for drawing up and keeping up to date match regulations, which lay down the hours of play, intervals and the system of scoring points in the championship.

Qualifications

It is also responsible for the rules under which County cricket is played. These rules deal almost entirely with the qualifications under which players can play for counties—by birth, residence, special registration, etc.

This committee was also responsible for drawing up the rationalisation scheme whereby the 17 first-class counties now have to play the same number of matches in the County Championship.

Previously, the scoring was on a percentage system, and whereas a county like Yorkshire always played the maximum of 32 matches, many counties had appreciably fewer.

Last season each county played 26 matches, but these have now been increased to 28.

In 1937 the Advisory Committee requested MCC to appoint a commission to investigate problems confronting first-class cricket. This document now constitutes a valuable referendum in dealing with most aspects of cricket.

Work in advance

In fact, anything having a direct or indirect influence on county, minor county or any other cricket is normally referred to this Committee for its recommendations.

The first-class fixture list for Test and County matches is drawn up provisionally two years in advance by a special fixtures subcommittee.

This body consists of one county secretary, who is eligible for re-election, one member of MCC, and two other county secretaries, who are elected annually, but who are not eligible for re-election until all other counties have been represented.

Each county must submit by January 1 a provisional draft programme of matches to be played the season after next.

Provisional list

The secretaries then meet in March to revise the provisional list of fixtures drawn up by the sub-committee.

The county captains also meet once a year. Main purpose of the meeting is to appoint umpires for the coming season, and also to recommend umpires for the Test match panel.

Finally, the umpires selected by captains are themselves summoned to a meeting at Lord's.

Any change in the laws are explained to them; any experimental laws brought into being are discussed.

Furthermore, it gives the umpires, who after all, are the sole adjudicators on the field of play, an opportunity to present their views to the MCC.

UN official meeting North Koreans

Seoul, June 10.

Mr. John Gaillard of the United Nations Commission to Korea left for the border today in the hope of meeting Communist North Koreans for a unification talk.

The trip grew out of an exchange of broadcasts.

The North Korean radio invited a spokesman for the South Korean Government to talk about a combined national election in August for the two halves of the country.

South Korea's Government ignored this offer. Its leaders including President Syngman Rhee were called war criminals and excluded. But the UN agency broadcast an offer to talk about unification.

Mr. Gaillard, of the United States, left for Yohyun, a railway station near the 38th Parallel border.

Meanwhile, Chai Byung Duk, South Korea Army Chief of Staff, threatened to treat as a "traitors' sympathiser" any Korean who answered North Korea's radioed invitation. He said the offer was made on orders of the Russian representative, Trenty F. Shtikov.

The only course left open for the puppet North Korean regime, Chai said, is to surrender.

The Defence Ministry announced it will award U.S. Brigadier General William L. Roberts a medal and honorary rank of Major General in the South Korea Army. The award will be made on Monday. General Roberts, chief of the U.S. military advisory group, will leave on Thursday for home.—Associated Press.

Bogota would be proud to release Franklin for World Cup matches

By W. CAPEL KIRBY

"Although it would mean losing his valuable services in several matches we would be proud to release Neil Franklin for England in the World Cup," said Sighor Robledo, Cambridge-educated ranch owner and diplomatic corps member who is responsible for getting our lads to Bogota.

"It would give us valuable prestige as well as help England's Rio cause. There is also the player's position to consider. The fact that he plays for Bogota makes him no less an Englishman with the interests of his country at heart," said the brains and money behind the enterprising Santa Fe Club.

I was the first to acquaint Franklin and Mountford of the England Rio team set-up. Neil, quieter than usual, didn't have to say anything to show his feelings.

I am inclined to agree with Robledo's view regarding Franklin still being English and qualified to play in the World Cup. He has perpetrated no crime other than against the outdated tradition of keeping professionals in subjection.

Haven't we been poaching South Africa's preserves for years and not paid a penny for the privilege? Where's the difference?

Billy Higgins, now converted into a right winger, was offered a bottle of whisky if he scored in his first match. He had a header which hit the post inside, went across the goaline and struck the other post. If Billy had been Glasgow-born instead of Birkenhead, he would have been heartbroken.

Incidentally, in this match for the first time the Colombians saw the "diagonal control system operated by three English officials—referee Sidney Brewer, of Salisbury, and linesmen Stanley Isom, of Colchester, and Bert Hancock, of Derby.

Alec Forbes wanted

Alec Forbes, the Arsenal wing half-back, heads the list of British footballers wanted in Colombia.

Agents who watched the international match at Hampden and the Cup Final at Wembley ranked Alec as the world's best wing half-back.

Other opinions have been sought, and I learn that the fearless non-stop Scot was watched at Lisbon and again in Paris.

It wouldn't surprise me if Forbes received an offer in the next week or so.

But because the Colombians appear to be so anxious to corner our stars don't run away with the idea that we can expect a wholesale exodus of players from home.

Colombian magnates who talk Soccer finance like Bank of England officials discussing the national debt are not so enamoured of our football standards as to woo any Tom, Dick or Harry.

With so many Italian, Argentinian and Brazilian stars already in the fold they can afford to be choosy. Only the best will be good enough for these Bogotans, who know their football.

Cool deliberation

On the other hand, Neil Franklin and George Mountford have created such an impression by their cool deliberation as against the mercurial flashiness of the Latins that other Colombian clubs have become jealous and determined to win back some of the limelight.

The only snag, so far as I can see (and feel) since I stepped out of the plane at Bogota a few days ago, is its high geographical situation. One of my more intellectual acquaintances on the flight South from New York described it thus:

Lactic acid plus oxygen equals glycogen. Lassitude, to you, chums. In other words, the air is so rarefied that players unaccustomed to it are in danger of trading on their tongues.

My scientific friend assures me that the lack of oxygen robs a car of a quarter of its horse-power development. That's what it's done to me already.

When I met Johnny Carey and Co. they were still waiting for Percy Wynne to arrive with attractive offers to sign for one of the Colombian clubs.

Percy, who used to live on Merseyside, is acting on behalf of a Bogota club and was responsible for persuading some referees from the North West of England to come out and help themselves to easy money.

One referee he would have liked was Bill Evans who, with his extraordinary speed, would be a sensation.

Wynne didn't show up, but friend Jimmy McGuire did Manchester United and English football a good turn when a Bogotan official flew in allegedly to offer Manchester United big money to extend their visit to Colombia.

"I didn't give him a chance to get within bargepole distance of the United players," said Jimmy.

The New York party before my night flight to Miami included Eric Keen, who is enjoying a long stay in America with the Turkish tourists.

He is the only team coach with no managerial responsibilities, but is netting £2,000 salary.

His eyes are now turned towards here in Eldorado.

Neil Franklin and George Mountford are certainly cashing in here.

Non-smoker Neil's defensive mastership attributed to a popular brand of cigarettes equals £50 in the kitty. Likewise, Mountford—four—goals—in—two matches (three headed) feat is due to a special brew of beer. A photo of lemonade-addict George knocking back a pint netted him £50.

ARGENTINIAN TO MAKE CHANNEL SWIM ATTEMPT

Buenos Aires, June 9.

The Argentine swimmer, Antonio Albertondo, announced today he will leave on Saturday for Britain to attempt a swim across the English Channel. He said he was invited by the London Daily Mail to try the crossing during summer.—United Press.

U.S. OPEN GOLF:

"Hutch" Harrison takes over lead

Ardmore, Pennsylvania, June 9.

E. W. "Hutch" Harrison scooted around in three under par 67 today for a leading 130 total in the second round of the United States Open Golf Championship. That put Harrison a stroke on top of three other threatening shotmakers at the half-way mark in the Golden Anniversary scramble for America's most coveted golf crown.

Back of him at 140 came Johnny Bulla, who had a second round 66, Jim Ferrier with 69 and Julius Boros with 72.

Ben Hogan knocked a stroke off par for 69 which moved him into 141; while Sam Snead, tournament favourite, stumbled to a humiliating 75 for a total of 144 which threatened to put him out of the running.

Prominent casualties

A field of 105 was reduced to 51 for Saturday's wind-up, 36 holes. Many prominent casualties who faded under the broiling sun included seven former open champions, Tommy Armour, Tony Manero, Craig Wood, Lawson Little, Johnny Farrell, Lew Worsham and Billy Burke.

Also out went Al Brosch, who followed his second place 67 of the opening day with a catastrophic 84, and Australia's Norman von Nida, the lone foreign threat.

Barely in under wire at 149 was Frank Stranahan, British amateur champion, who carded a second round 70.—United Press.

Dai Rees wins

Leeds, June 9.

Dai Rees, the British Match-Play Champion, won the "Yorkshire Evening News" £1,350 golf tournament at Sandmoor, near here, today with a 72-holes aggregate of 276.

Rees, who last won this event in 1939, had rounds of 73, 66, 71 and 66.

Arthur Lees, another British Ryder Cup player, took second place with a total of 284, while Bobby Locke, the South African holder of the British Open title, was third with 285.

Then came Ossie Pickworth, the Australian Open Champion and Norman Sutton, of England, each with 286.—Reuter.

NORTHERN LAWN TENNIS TOURNEY FINALISTS

Manchester, England, June 9.

Shirley Fry of the U.S. entered the finals of the Northern Lawn Tennis Tournament today with a 6-4, 8-6 victory over Miss J. W. Stork of Great Britain.

She will meet another Britisher, Mrs. G. R. Lines, in the finals tomorrow.

Miss Fry also teamed with Miss Nancy Liebert of Great Britain to defeat Miss Rosemary Walsh and Mrs. H. Stoddey Morgan in the semi-finals of the women's doubles, 6-3, 7-9, 6-0.

Other results: men's singles semi-finals: Geoff Brown, Australia, defeated N. Nath, India, 3-6, 6-1, 6-2. Sic. Misra, India, defeated David Lurie, South Africa, 6-2, 6-3.

Men's doubles semi-finals: Brown and Misra defeated Nath and N. Kumar, India, 7-5, 6-0. P. Molley and I. Cuttleshaw, Australia, defeated M. Coen, Egypt, and J. P. Linck, Holland, 6-3, 11-9.—Associated Press.

KEEPING THEM AT HOME

Golf:

Criticism of slow play may in the end be a blessing

By HENRY LONGHURST

The ill-wind of criticism which blew upon the unfortunate finalists in the Amateur Golf Championship may in the end be a blessing to the game, particularly in the United States, where those responsible for its conduct have long been concerned about its dwindling pace.

The barrage of hostile comment will not, we hope, be taken as personal either by Stranahan, who was not slow at all or by Chapman, who was; or by any other Americans whose names were mentioned. But it will furnish with useful ammunition those in the States like Francis Quimet, who are determined to fight this creeping paralysis of slow play while they can.

In taking three hours and 40 minutes on a course completely clear of spectators—one of whom observed that the proceedings were "more like cold war"—the finalists were doing something which in America would have aroused no comment.

An ordinary club four-ball on a normal course, with the rough cut short, habitually takes four hours and a common practice is to play nine holes in two hours before lunch and nine in another two hours afterwards, and call it a day's golf.

Five hours a round

Tournament play is even slower. Examples I have heard include: Amateur Championship, two rounds: on the course for 10 hours. Pro-Amateur Tournament (Florida), one round: five minutes short of five hours. Women's Championship (Los Angeles), first tee to driving off second tee: one hour 10 minutes.

That is the concern of our American friends, but nothing will convince us over here that it is the best way to play golf—or indeed any way to play golf!

This view would be shared by a competitor at St. Andrews who having taken 4½ hours to reach the 20th hole, summed it up by saying, "It would not be so bad if the sun were shining and the lark singing and you could sit and think how nice it is not to be at the office; but when there is a perishing wind and four couples waiting on the tee, and you have just missed a short putt, it is a bit too much."

It was a pity, of course, that Chapman, who, barring Campbell, was the slowest performer in the field, happened to be drawn at the top.

Perhaps the stern reminder posted at the Halford Hewitt tournament that "the first couple sets the pace of the green for the day," would have helped.

Not that it is always effective, for on that occasion the first match of Charterhouse v. Eastbourne, advancing by very short rushes, set the pace at 10 strokes and nine minutes for the first hole.

Gamesmanship

Individual slow players are easier to deal with than a general paralysis, and many are the ruses, from deck chairs to the ostentations reading of newspapers, that have been matched against this form of gamesmanship.

Against a notoriously slow player in the West of England championship semi-final, a past Walker Cup captain was advised: "Whatever he does, you do it twice."

This he did successfully for 17 holes, at which point he said he "got the giggles and could not think what to think about while he walked up and down."

He lost the next two holes, but happily won on the last green.

Many counter attacks against slow play suggest themselves, but the strongest is undoubtedly the force of public opinion. This has been voiced this week on both sides of the Atlantic in no uncertain way, and we await the result with interest.

One thing is sure. Things cannot go on as they are.

SUNDAY HERALD
SPORTS SECTION
HONG KONG, SUNDAY, JUNE 11, 1950.

ENGLAND 248 ALL OUT IN SECOND INNINGS

Manchester, June 10.

England were all out for 248 runs in their second innings against West Indies, in the third day of the First Test. They had scored 312 in their first innings.

England had scored 202 runs for seven at lunch time.

Fine weather saw West Indies resume with an all spin attack by Ramadhin and Valentine. This time Walcott kept wicket.

Progress was very slow against tight bowling and good fielding, and no runs came in the first five overs. Bailey continued to play a dead bat and made only one scoring shot, a boundary in the first half hour.

After 23 runs had been added in 40 minutes a great slip catch by Weekes dismissed Edrich at 131. Edrich carried the main burden of the England batting for three hours and had ten fours in his 71.

Evans had a couple of escapes in a venturesome knock before giving mid-off a catch from a ball which kicked up sharply.

Hutton joined Bailey but his finger obviously caused so much pain that he batted virtually with one hand. His dead bat strokes were model of technique.

Crowd critical

Goddard went on with medium pace bouncers, bowled to three short-legs and two slips for Hutton, and the ball rose chest high. Some of the crowd were critical of these tactics, probably feeling that the ball should have been pitched up to an injured man.

Despite his handicap Hutton chopped Goddard for four and in Valentine's next over he surprisingly walked out and cover drove for another boundary.

In 50 minutes, Bailey and Hutton added 49 before Bailey was run out by a smart return from Weekes.

Fieldsmen crowded in for Goddard's last over before lunch, and for the last ball Goddard placed nine men close to the bat and sent down a short-pitched "flyer".

Hutton expected it and ducked. England finished the morning 299 runs ahead.

Score:

England—1st innings	312
West Indies—1st innings	215

England Second Innings

Simpson, c Weekes, b Gomez	[illegible]
Edrich, c Weekes, b Ramadhin	71
Doggart, c Goddard, b Valentine	22
Dollery, c Gomez, b Valentine	[illegible]
Yardley, lbw b Gomez	25
Bailey, run out	3
Evans, c Worrell, b Ramadhin	1[illegible]
Hutton, not out	13
Laker, not out	[illegible]
Extras	23
Total (for seven)	202

Fall of wickets: 1-0, 2-31, 3-43, 4-100, 5-134, 6-151, 7-200.

Friday's play

Manchester, June 9.

A sustained performance of intelligent accurate bowling by the Lancashire slow bowler, Bob Berry, who took five wickets for 63 runs in his first Test, and a stubborn unbeaten knock of 56 runs by Bill Edrich placed England in what may prove to be a winning position against the West Indies in the first Test.

After dismissing the West Indies for 215 runs to gain a first innings lead of 97, England scored 108 runs for the loss of four wickets in their second innings.

A thrilling finish is in prospect with the West Indies faced with the fourth innings on a difficult spinners' wicket which can hardly be expected to improve.

In a grim battle the big guns of the West Indies batting failed to consolidate the advantage gained by their bowlers yesterday.

Everton Weekes mastered the bowling for a brief period, and was the top scorer in the innings with 52 runs, which war made in an hour and three-quarters.

Berry justified the high opinion previously held of his ability. His five wickets for 63 runs represented a splendid bowling of length, direction, varied pace and spin for more than two and a half hours.

He did not extract the same "bite" as did Valentine yesterday, but his delivery was more superb.

Dour fighting mood

Edrich was in a dour, fighting mood and displayed consummate skill on a bowlers' pitch in an unfinished innings lasting two hours and 20 minutes.

The indications are that the game, scheduled to last five days, will be over in three. The match has been crammed with incidents, and proves that given equal conditions between bat and ball, long-drawn out Tests on perfect pitches are unnecessary.

The West Indies were all out for 215 by tea time and finished up 97 runs behind England's first innings total of 312.

They lost their last four wickets for 14 runs, their top scorers after lunch being Weekes, who scored 52, including eight boundaries, and Gomez, who made 35 runs.

Berry, who bowled his accurate left-arm slow deliveries for two and a half hours, finished with five wickets for 63 runs, a very creditable performance in his first Test.

With his eighth four, Weekes completed a fine 50 in 90 minutes but he was out in the first over of Bailey's second spell. Shaping to hook a ball which pitched under half-way, Weekes skied to square-leg, where the ball was calmly caught by the substitute, Marshall.

Weekes was sixth out at 178 runs.

When Berry was rested after nearly two and a half hours, his figures were 30 overs, 13 maidens, 54 runs, four wickets.

A risky run

The West Indies wickets ended quickly. Goddard was run out when Gomez called for a risky run, and Johnson, after casually lifting Berry for a six, lifted a catch to square-leg. The next ball Gomez skied to cover, and then Berry closed the innings by taking a hot return from Valentine.

Johnson held his side as if in pain when making one stroke, and the way he limped suggested that fast bowling would be impossible.

England began their second innings 97 runs ahead, but within an hour they lost three wickets. Simpson mis-timed his hook shot and was out before a run was scored.

Doggart gave an easy catch to mid-wicket after a brief bright knock, and Dollery was caught at second slip.

Meanwhile, Edrich, who opened instead of the injured Hutton, defended dourly.

Edrich found a useful partner in the skipper, Yardley, who helped to add 63 valuable runs in 90 minutes before being leg-before to Gomez at 106 runs.

A four off Gomez had given Edrich 51 runs and raised a hundred in 110 minutes. He continued to defend doggedly, helped by Bailey, and at the close was undefeated with a fighting 56 runs in two hours and 20 minutes.

England finished 205 runs ahead with six wickets in hand.

Christiani kept wicket instead of Walcott, who opened the bowling in the absence of Johnson with a strained side. Marshall fielded as substitute.—Reuter.

BALLERINA STYLE COSTUME FOR GORGEOUS GUSSIE

New York, June 9.

Gorgeous Gussie Moran left at 7.10 p.m. GMT by American Overseas Airlines for London, pledging to try to win at Wimbleton rather than create a sensation with a different type of tennis costume.

However, she said that a new ballerina style shadow proof white chiffon costume is being made for her by Parisian designer Pierre Balmain.

It will have "a nice waistline and plunging neckline, but not low enough to be objected to", she said.—Associated Press.

CRAIGENGOWER TENNIS TEAMS

The following will represent the Craigengower Cricket Club in League tennis matches tomorrow and Tuesday:

TOMORROW

Men's "B" Division v KCC at home.

D. Leonard and L. Souza; H. M. Liu and N. Leonard; H. Noronha and S. Leonard.

TUESDAY

Ladies "B" v Recreio "White" at home.

Mrs. Chiu and Miss Rumjahn; Mrs. H. Noronha and Mrs. I. Souza; Mrs. T. Watson and Mrs. N. Castro.

SIAMESE BOXER SCORES WIN OVER AUSTRALIAN

Melbourne, June 9.

The Siamese bantamweight boxer, Chai Sitphol, beat Alf Webster, of Australia, on a technical knockout in the seventh round of their scheduled 12-round fight here tonight.

Sitphol was far too experienced for Webster and the Stadium Limited have announced that he will be given a return bout with the Australian Bantamweight Champion, Elley Bennett.

At their last meeting in February, Bennett won on a knockout in the fourth round, but Sitphol has since shown much improved form.—Reuter.

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Ice star cools off on Thames

Yvonne Broder, 22-year-old rhythm skater of the London show "Ice Capades," took to Old Father Thames on water skis to cool off in the hot weather. She is pictured in full flight over the water on the River Thames at Richmond. In the background stands Isleworth Church.—(A. P. Photo).

County cricket:

Splendid innings by Billy Sutcliffe

London, June 9.

A splendid innings by Billy Sutcliffe helped Yorkshire, as his famous father had done many times before, to force a draw in the match with Warwickshire at Birmingham.

Showing the right temperament in a crisis, he batted three and a quarter hours for 95, his highest score for the County.

Sutcliffe hit nine fours, and a five and three sixes.

While the Lancashire spin bowler, Bob Berry, was distinguishing himself in his first Test at Manchester today, his County colleagues were racing to an early victory over Gloucestershire at Gloucester.

Once the opening Gloucester pair were separated at 79, the remaining wickets tumbled for the addition of 35 runs in 50 minutes.

Tattersall claimed six victims with his right-arm off-spinners during one splendid spell of eight overs for only two runs. He finished with six wickets for 14 runs and match figures of 12 wickets for 68 runs.

Lancashire are now only 12 points behind the leaders, Warwickshire, with three games in hand.

A fine victory

Another side to win before lunch was Northamptonshire, who strengthened their Championship chances with a fine victory over Kent after being in arrears on the first innings.

Surrey consolidated their position in second place by a thrilling win over Somerset, which put them only four points behind the leaders with a match in hand.

Nineteen runs were still required when the ninth wicket pair came together. Brazier, who was 40 not out, nursed McMahon through the difficult period and it was McMahon who hit the winning run.

Leicestershire lost their first five wickets for 53 runs at Lords and were in danger of defeat against Middlesex, but a grand fighting knock of 94 runs not out by the Australian, Vic Jackson, swung the game round so much so that when the match was left drawn with the total at 265 runs for seven wickets, Leicestershire needed only 20 runs to beat Middlesex.

Results

The following were the results of first-class cricket matches ended today.

At Gravesend: Northamptonshire beat Kent by seven wickets. Kent 256 and 108. Northampton 211 and 154 for three.

At Gloucester: Lancashire beat Gloucestershire by 82 runs. Lancashire 164 and 163. Gloucestershire 131 and 114 (Tattersall, right-arm medium off-spin bowler, six for 29).

Cambridge: Cambridge University drew with Hampshire. Cambridge University 467 for four declared. Hampshire 432 for nine (Hill 86 not out, Dare 51).

At Birmingham: Warwickshire drew with Yorkshire. Warwickshire 460—Yorkshire 199 and 291 for seven (Wilson 58, Sutcliffe 95).

At Ilford: Essex drew with Notts. Notts 372 and 253 for nine declared (Harris 50, Hardstaff 69). Essex 374 for seven declared and 118 for no wicket (Dodds 59 not out, Avery 51 not out).

At Lords: Middlesex drew with Leicestershire. Middlesex 227 and 351 for three declared (Robertson 138 not out, Thompson 78, Mann 61 not out). Leicestershire 294 and 265 for seven (Jackson 94 not out).

At the Oval: Surrey beat Somerset by two wickets. Somerset 207 and 142. Surrey 216 and 224 for eight.

At Ilkeston: Derbyshire beat Worcester by 65 runs. Derbyshire 325 and 206 for eight declared. Worcester 193 and 271 (Outschoorn 72, Jackson, right-arm fast-medium bowler, six for 57).

At Oxford: Sussex beat Oxford University by 53 runs. Sussex 239 and 302 for two declared. Oxford University 211 and 277 (Hofmeyr 153).—Reuter.

Manila girls basketball team arrives

The Chung Hua Girls Basketball Team of Manila arrived at Hong Kong by the Philippine Air Lines yesterday.

Consisting of 10 players and four team officials, the team is led by Mr. Peter Lim. Other officials of the team including the Manager Mr. Wellington Chau and Coach Mr. Gregory Lim.

The team is going to play five games here.

The first match will be played tomorrow. The team is expected to stay here for about two weeks.

Yesterday the visiting team was met by Mr. Nelson Liu, Hong Kong agent of the team, and Mr. C. T. Shek, Secretary of the Hong Kong Basketball Association.

OTHER SPORTS ON PAGES 22 & 23

TODAY'S SPORT

GOLF

Old Course at Fanling.

LAWN BOWLS

Open Rinks
Preliminary Round

PRC:—M. J. Medina, A. J. Coelho, G. C. Jorge, W. C. Ogley v A. A. Gutteres, P. A. da Costa, M. Ferreira, J. J. Basto.

First Round

KBGC:—W. Marshallsay, A. Campbell, J. V. Ramsey, W. D. McMaster, v R. Gampos, S. E. Souza, L. Silva, A. A. Ozorio.

M. A. Baptista, A. M. Souza, R. F. Luz, J. A. Luz, v K. M. Rumjahn, A. R. A. Rahman, M. B. Hussan, U. A. Rumjahn.

J. H. Xavier, A. P. Perreira, J. C. Remedios, C. C. Perreira v J. Tang, H. Kew, T. Lock, W. Hong Ming.

KCC:—G. A. Gutterres, C. F. Marques, A. F. Noronha, J. E. Noronha v Lt. Com. H. G. Slade, R. A. Edwards, B. W. Armiger, A. E. Hawkins.

H. R. Pinna, G. A. Noronha, C. Roza Perreira, C. P. Basto v M. I. Razack, A. R. Minu, K. M Omar, A. M. Omar.

CCC:—A. W. Hircock, B. I. Bickford, N. J. Bebbington, T. M. Pile v J. Rowan, W. B. Brown, R. I Marshall, J. B. Baxter.

D. . A. Razark, M. A. Wahab, A. R. Razark, I. Ali v A. E. P. Guest, F. Howarth, C. Thompson, W. Butterworth.

A. M. Kadir, E. R. Markar, A. H. Abbas, G. R. Sadick v J. O. Stokoe, F. A. Golding, A. G. Gardner, G. Ryder.

HKFC:—J. Hoosen, C. Gough, V. Chittenden, W. R. Hillyer v R. O. Baker, D. A. Rozario, J. W. Lee, R. Bass.

J. H. Kinniburgh, A. Mullen, W. . . McKie, J. C. Chalmers v E. Greenwood, A. L. G. Eastman, W. C. Simpson, L. Sykes.

C de R:—W. L. Riley, A. S. Elliott, A. McInnes, W. Gaffney v J. R. Russell, G. E. Willerton, C. Pile, W. McHardy.

F. D. Luz, A. C. V. Ribeira, V. A. V. Ribeira, F. Rodriques v C. Pope, H. Brown, W. Cameron, S. H. J. Marvin.

PRC:—G. Hong Choy, E. Leonard, J. W. Leonard A. E. Coates v G. Rosselet, E. R. Rosselet, C. R. Rosselet, C. S. Rosselet.

F. Lee, C. A. Souza, E. el Arculli, J. S. Landolt v S. M. Rumjahn, A. B. Kitchell, A. M. Wahab, A. O. Madar.

KDC:—V. C. Labrum, A. Baily, G. C. Norman, J. G. Meyer v R. M. V. Ribeiro, E. M. Alarcon, A. A. Lopes, J. F. V. Ribeiro.

All games start at 3.30 p.m.

New Zealand win Rugby Union Test

Christchurch, June 10.

New Zealand won the second Rugby Union Test today, beating the British Isles by one goal and a try (eight points) to nil here. All the points came in the first half.

The first Test, at Dunedin last month, ended in a draw.

New Zealand had much the better of the set scrums and line-outs, though the touring team was handicapped by the loss of J. W. McKay, the Irish forward, through injury after 29 minutes.

The British three-quarters had few chances to show their ability. J. W. Kyle, the Irish fly-half, was one of the outstanding players on the British side and twice in the first half he made brilliant tackles.

When R. A. Roper broke clear away Kyle took him and also raced up to tackle W. A. Meates, who seemed certain to score.

It was New Zealand's first Rugby Test win in the last three years, following six defeats and a draw.

Deserved to win

On the whole, they deserved their win, but the British Isles put up a wonderful performance with a depleted side for almost three-quarters of the game.

The New Zealand backs had ample opportunities and only magnificent tackling and first-class covering in defence kept them out.

The touring team received 19 penalties and conceded seven, but only one was in a position from which an attempt at a goal could be made.

New Zealand's place kicking was poor.

New Zealand opened the scoring after 15 minutes of play following a scrum on the line.

Fifteen minutes later, New Zealand scored a grand try. Getting the ball from the lineout, L. M. Haig cut through and found the British defence out of position. He sent on to Elvidge, the New Zealand captain, who drew W. B. Cleaver, the British full-back, and sent R. A. Roper over for an easy try, which Haig converted.

The pitch was on the soft side, but the weather was fine.

A crowd of 42,000 watched the match.—Reuter.

Baseball:

Giants blast Cubs; Dodgers top Pirates

New York, June 9.

The suddenly aroused New York Giants won their seventh straight game and moved into fifth place today, defeating ace lefthander Johnny Schmitz of the Chicago Cubs 9-3 with a blast of bats that netted 16 hits.

Manager Leo Durocher's dandies, who have climbed from seventh to fifth place during the current Western trip in which they have won all but one game, were at peak efficiency.

The Giants followed the pattern used in most of their recent victories. They rallied heavily in the late innings. Catcher Westrum touched things off in the sixth with his first of two homers.

The Giants got three runs in the seventh with Monte Irvin's two run double a vital blow and then made five runs on five hits off Frank Hiller in the ninth to wrap up the victory.

Pepperpot Eddie Stanky set the tempo for the victors when he connected for four singles and a walk in five turns at bat.

Dodgers also came roaring from behind to win a 9-7 decision from the Pirates at Pittsburgh, smashing four home runs.

Jackie Robinson touched things off with a homer in the fourth while Duke Snider, Roy Campanella and Pewee Reese contributed as Brooklyn made seven runs in the last four innings.

Wally Westlake hit a Pittsburgh homer good for three tallies which knocked out Jack Banta, Brooklyn's starter, in the third inning.

Tigers salvage finale

In the American League, Detroit Tigers salvaged the finale of their free-game series with the Yankees, winning 13-7 by putting on an eight-run fully in the sixth inning, the biggest spree against the world champions this year.

The Tigers moved to within a game and a half of the League-leading Yankees. They made 16 hits, George Kell, Johnny Lipon, Don Kelloway and Vic Wertz collecting three apiece. Lipon's base-clearing triple was the big blow in the sixth inning.

The Yankees lost the services indefinitely of relief pitcher Bob Porterfield, who was knocked unconscious for 20 minutes in the seventh when hit on the side of the face by a pitched ball.

He did not fully regain consciousness until some time later when he was taken to hospital for emergency treatment and X-rays to determine the extent of the injuries.

Relief pitcher Paul Calvert, who was credited with the victory after taking over for Ted Gray in the fifth, threw the ball that felled Porterfield.

Browns win

In what must be ranked as a miracle, considering what happened to them during the last two days, St. Louis Browns scored a 12-7 victory over the Red Sox in Boston. That was only partial atonement for the record-breaking 20-4 and 20-4 victories scored by the Red Sox in the previous two games, but it helped.

Sherman Lollar doubled in three runs with bases loaded in the eighth inning, putting the Browns ahead to stay.

The Indians won an uphill 8-7 decision from the Senators in Washington, scoring three runs in the seventh and two more in the eighth.

Although batted out, Bobby Feller was credited with his fifth victory.

Luke Easter and Al Rosen hit Cleveland homers and Ed Yost got one for Washington.

The Phillies and Reds were rained out at Cincinnati.

Today's baseball scores were:

NATIONAL LEAGUE	R	H	E
New York Giants	9	16	0
Chicago Cubs	3	8	4
Brooklyn Dodgers	9	15	0
Pittsburgh Pirates	7	12	0
Boston Braves	5	9	1
St. Louis Cardinals	8	11	2
AMERICAN LEAGUE			
St. Louis Browns	12	9	0
Boston Red Sox	7	11	3
Detroit Tigers	13	16	0
New York Yankees	7	7	1
Cleveland Indians	8	9	0
Washington Senators	7	11	0
Chicago White Sox	3	6	0
Philadelphia Athletics	2	10	1

Standings

The following are the standings in the major leagues:—

NATIONAL LEAGUE	W.	L.	Pctg.	Games behind
Brooklyn	27	17	.614	—
St. Louis	27	17	.614	—
Philadelphia	26	18	.591	1
Boston	24	20	.545	3
New York	20	21	.488	5½
Chicago	20	22	.476	6
Pittsburgh	18	30	.375	11
Cincinnati	13	30	.302	13½
AMERICAN LEAGUE				
New York	32	14	.696	—
Detroit	29	14	.674	1½
Boston	30	20	.600	4
Cleveland	23	22	.511	8½
Washington	21	24	.467	10½
Philadelphia	17	30	.362	15½
Chicago	16	30	.348	16
St. Louis	14	28	.333	16

—United Press.

RAIN WASHES OUT SPORT

Owing to the inclement weather, all sports fixtures arranged for yesterday were cancelled.

The International Boxing Tournament which was to have taken place at Caroline Hill last night was also postponed and will now take place at the same place on Friday, June 16, at 8 p.m.